RAILWAYS, ETC.—Continued.

Pacific ...a Way Co.

The Overland Route.

...ins daily leaving Fifth and Main No. 6 ...ected East until ... leaving at 7 A. M. carries ... from Portland to Chicago via Council Bluffs ... has for this train all the equipments for ... Wash. Walla Walla Baker City Huntington ... Louis Helena Butte and St. Paul. ... the Overland Flyer leaving at 6 P. M. ... Pullman sleepers modern day coaches and ... chair cars Portland to Chicago via Denver ... Pueblo Kansas City connecting ... without change reaching Chicago via Council ... Lake Denver Kansas City connecting ... See through Pullman sleepers and free chair ... Walla Walla Colfax Farmington Riparia Lewiston ... Falls making direct connection Blackfoot and ... Lewiston and Moscow. Close connections for Boise ... give at 6 P. M. and 6 10 P. M. ... bound.

San Francisco Line

...n Portland | From San Francisco
Mail | Leave | Ar Spear st. | Mail
P. M. | Oregon | 10 A. M.
... | Santa Rosa | ...
... | 10 | tate | ...
... | 14 | Oregon | ...
... | 18 | Columbia | ...
... | 22 | tate | ...
... | 26 | Oregon | ...
... | 30 | Columbia | ...

...inal ly reserves the right to change steamers ... days.

...toria.—Steamer S. G. Reed leaves Portland ... in readiness Saturdays at 9 A. M. ... Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 ... right to deliver on Washington side. R. R. ... at 11 01 M. ... C. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash ... dock steamer Telephone leaves foot Alder st. ... Salem and Cascades—Leave Ash street ... on and Corvallis.—Leave Port and at 7 ... Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays for Day ... Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays ... and very points at 5 A. M. ... days Returning leave Corvallis ... Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays ... Seattle and Victoria ... San and North Pacific Co. ... except sound vessel for Port Los ... leave Victoria at 6 A. M. ... to Puget Sound.—The Company's ... and Portland connects at Kalama ... river boat for Tacoma and Seattle.

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ALASKA ROUTE.

...mers leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf ... 9 A. M.

...mer Umatilla—March 6, 21 April 5 20 May ... June 4 14 19 29 July 5, 14 19 29 August ... 18, 28 September 2, 17

...e Portland by rail 11 15 A. M.

...mer City of Topeka—March 8 April 7 May 7, ... 5 July 7 August 5 September 4

...mer G. W. Elder—March 23 April 22 May ... June 21 July 21 August 20 September 19

...mer Queen—June 1 16 July 1 16 31, Aug. ... 30

...ve Tacoma 4 A. M. Seattle, 9 A. M. Port ...send and Victoria P. M.

...mer City of Topeka—March 9 April 8, May 8, ... 7 July 8 August 6 September 5

...mer Geo. W. Elder—March 24 April 23, May ... June 22 July 22 August 21 September 20.

...mer Queen—June 2 17, July 4, 17 August ... 31.

...r further information about Alaska see pamphlet ... All About Alaska published by the Pacific ... Steamship Co. which can be had at all agencies ... T. WALLACE, Agent, 83 Front street, Portland Or.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

PORTLAND & VANCOUVER RAILWAY CO.

LEAVE EAST PORTLAND.		LEAVE VANCOUVER.	
7:00 A. M.	1:50 P. M.	7:30 A. M.	3:10 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	2:40 P. M.	9:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.	4:50 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	4:20 P. M.	12:00 A. M.	6:16 P. M.
2:30 A. M.	5:45 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	

...train leaving at 6:00 A. M. will not run on Sun... and goes as far as Woodlawn only. ... trains leaving East Portland at 11:15 P. M. and ... Vancouver at 11:30 P. M. will run on Wednesdays ... Saturdays only. ... trains connect both ways with steamer Traveler ... to Camas and way points. ... Special trains for hunting or excursion parties at ... reasonable rates. ... TICKETS Sing e and return, for sale on Van... ... boats and at general ticket office, Ash street ... Portland. C. C. GRIMES, Supt. ... DEKUM President.

Portland & Willamette Valley Railway.

LEAVE PORTLAND		LEAVE RIVERSIDE	
7:00 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	6:12 A. M.	1:23 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	6:40 P. M.	8:12 A. M.	3:40 P. M.
11:10 A. M.	5:40 P. M.	9:27 A. M.	4:29 P. M.
2:30 A. M.	6:10 P. M.	11:05 A. M.	6:43 P. M.
	8:45 P. M.		7:20 P. M.

LEAVE PORTLAND		LEAVE OSWEGO	
7:40 A. M.	5:40 P. M.	6:05 A. M.	1:12 P. M.
9:10 A. M.	8:20 P. M.	7:43 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
2:40 P. M.	5:5 P. M.	10:55 A. M.	7:10 P. M.

...Milwaukie and Willsonville—Steam ...ars connect ... with these trains. ... JOHNSON, Superintendent. WILLIAM REID, Vice-President.

FOR ASTORIA—FAST TIME—

STEAMER TELLAMOOK,

(Leaves foot of Alder street, Portland.)

...ve Portland Monday Wednesdays and Fridays ... at 7 A. M. ... arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ... at 6 A. M.

NEWBERG ROUTE—

...For Freeport (via Willamette slough) touching at ... Helens and way points Tuesday, Thursday and ... Saturday at 7 A. M. For Newberg (via Yamhill River) Monday Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. ... to connect with Willamette Valley Railway for Sheridan and Dayton. JOSIAH KELLOGG, Agent.

FOR ELLENSBURG—

...Steamer Lurline leaves Ash-street dock Portland ... Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. ... Connects at Kalama with Northern Pacific ... Railway for Tacoma and way landings.

FOR CLATSKANIE—

...Steamer G. W. SHAVER leaves Alder-street ... wharf at 6 A. M. on Monday Wednesday and Friday ... for Clatskanie and way landings.

FOR OREGON CITY.

STEAMER LATONA

Leaves Taylor st.		Leaves Oregon City	
Daily	10 a.m.	Daily	1:00 p.m.
Monday	4 p.m.	Sunday	8:00 a.m.
Friday	1:00 p.m.		3:00 p.m.

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Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco

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JAMES B. REED Agent.

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G. ROSENFELD, Agent.

Capital	$2,000,000
Assets in addition	$1,000,000
Deposit in Oregon	$50,000

...OLTHEN'S ASSURANCE CO— ... OF GREAT BRITAIN ... obtain a marine insurance Co. ... Hartford, Conn. ... $500,000 ... Certificate of deposit ... Insurance Co. ... against fire ... HOLMES & ROGERS, 43 Stark st.

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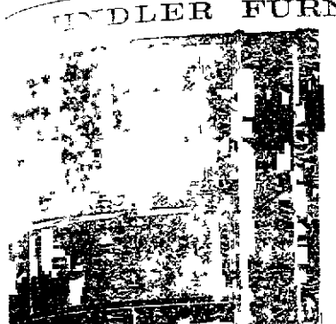

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Sole Manufacturers in Oregon and Washington of Nevada Leather Oil

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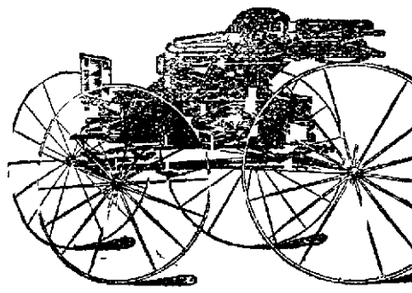

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BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS CO.

These mills have now been established for sixteen years and they have long enjoyed the reputation of making the best yarns and woolen goods ever offered in this market. The present proprietors are now turning out goods superior to those of the past, and they are selling these goods on far more favorable terms, on which account the mills are now running to their full capacity day and night to fill orders that are constantly coming in.

W. R. BISHOP, Agent. 211 E. Cor. Front and B Sts. Portland, Oregon

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The flour made by this company by the full roller process is giving universal satisfaction wherever used. Try it once.

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All who desire good cook ng in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

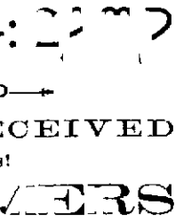
EXTRACT OF MEAT

Slight Addition Gives Great Strength and Flavor to Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $5.

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus Von Liebig's signature in blue ink across the label.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN Suffering from COLD in HEAD SNUFFLES —OR— CATARRH



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS. 50 Warren St., New York.

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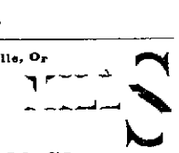

Beats all other Blood and Skin diseases. Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. For all blood and skin diseases. Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. For all female complaints. Give it a trial for your health. It is pleasant to take. Price per bottle $1.00.

For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co. Druggists, corner First and Alder, Portland. Druggists supplied.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Office of the City Water Works, Portland, March 14, 1890.—Sealed bids will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, March 22, for the following pipe, to be delivered at the Mt. Tabor reservoir, to-wit: 1 length 36-inch pipe, 1 length 30-inch pipe, 1 length 24-inch pipe, 1 length 20-inch pipe, 1 length 16-inch pipe, 1 length 12-inch pipe, 1 length 10-inch pipe, 1 length 8-inch pipe, 1 length 6-inch pipe, 1 length 4-inch pipe, 1 length 3-inch pipe, 1 length 2-inch pipe, 1 length 1-inch pipe. By order of the Water Committee. ISAAC SMITH, Superintendent.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

We have ...ed a full supply of Portland Lime Co.'s SAN JUAN XXX LIME. Builders ... WADHAMS & CO.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 9191. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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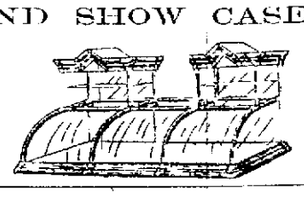

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OSBORN HOTEL.

AN ELEGANT NEW BRICK HOTEL!

Free Baths for All Guests.

Electric Call Bells and All Modern Conveniences. An Elegant Family Hotel.

MISS MARY ALDRIDGE, Prop. W. C. WOOD, Manager.

Corner Fifth and H Sts., - - - EAST PORTLAND, OREGON

Morrison Street Bridge Cars Pass the Door

PORTLAND AND CHINA STEAMER

San Francisco Realizes That Her Flour Can do With the Orient Will Vanish

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—D. D. Stubbs, secretary of the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, in speaking of the new trans-Pacific steamer line from Portland, said:

"The establishment of this new line is likely to lessen the flour shipments from this port for it will probably give Portland shippers better rates and enable them to undersell shippers here. Now flour is sent from Portland to Yokohama by the Canadian Pacific line and is the most direct route. I suppose we will meet any rate made unless heavy shipments produce a glut in the Oriental markets. Flour is the principal export from this coast and if a lesser duty on it will have to our rates for the last steamers leaving here take from 800 to 1500 tons each trip.

"The season of tea shipments begins in May and there will be close competition for this trade. Since last May the line running to this port have brought over about 6,000 tons and a large amount has been carried by the Canadian Pacific line.

"It is thought here by many that this new enterprise may have the result to hasten the establishment of the Northern Pacific lines from Tacoma and may too be one of the causes which will establish a line from San Diego in connection with the Santa Fe. The opening of the new lines will not increase the trans-Pacific business to any appreciable extent and one result will be to lessen the commerce of this port by tonnage drawn from the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental line. A prominent traffic man said yesterday that it was probable immediate result of the establishment of the new line will be a spell of rate cutting on the trans-Pacific business. Fowler tea shipments begin in May and there will be close competition for this trade. Since last May the lines running to this port have brought over about 6,000 tons of ten Northern Pacific lines of three salient vessels about 6000 tons and a large amount has been carried by the Canadian Pacific line.

"The final contract for the Portland-Japan line were signed here on last Saturday. Whether it is generously or not San Francisco does not seem to take with great kindness to this new line. An even unpaper prints the following today in a somewhat cornering vein:

"Railway men do not put much stock in the story that the Union Pacific is about starting an independent line of steamers from Japan to Portland. First the ... the trans-Pacific trade is not enough to support a line. Second the Northern Pacific has joint interest with the Southern Pacific in the Occidental & Oriental steamship line. The company could not make money not paid to the Southern Pacific for its proportion for the haul to Ogden, but its new outlay would be for steamships, wages, salaries, etc. enough to counterbalance the gain. Business could not increase and the goods now carried in the Occidental & Oriental Company's steamers would have to be drawn to the Portland line. It is a statement thus reducing the Union Pacific's income from the Occidental & Oriental without increasing that of the trans-Pacific company."

British Minister to Hayti a Smuggler

LONDON, March 18.—It corresponded state that the rumors which have recently been current of strained relations between England and Hayti are unfounded. British Consul General Zohrab was withdrawn by the English government on account of personal relations existing between him and members of Hippolyte's government. In the new papers he was openly accused of taking advantage of his official position to smuggle goods which he had shipped on at a large profit.

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe and England can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

FARMERS PLAN THEIR STRENGTH

The Alliance in Kansas Makes the Politicians Decidedly Nervous

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—The Farmers' Alliance in Kansas is growing so rapidly both in members and perfection of organization that they have become decidedly a dominating faction in politics. Every county nearly in the whole state is organized and nearly every farmer in each county is a member of the organization. This thorough organization has made the order exceptionally strong in local politics where their immediate interests are at stake. The candidates have generally decided to support only those candidates who coincide with their views and adopt their principles. In state politics similar action has been decided upon and it has even been proposed to run a farmer candidate for governor in the person of W. Smith of Atchison. The organization has already got its finger in the national politics. The president of the Kansas alliance has addressed to the Kansas senators and representatives at Washington a letter into which them of the belief among farmers that the depression of the agricultural interests is due to various legislation and demanding that some attention be paid to their interests. It says the time is not far distant when the legislators will heed the voice of their constituents, who are now so strong in Kansas. Politicians are becoming nervous.

CHEROKEES LOOKING WITH RAGE

They Will Demand Indemnity for Destruction of Grass by Boomers

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A *Republic* special from Lehigh says that the Cherokees are terribly incensed over invasion of the strip. Talk on the streets and at the state house is all of one kind denunciation of the boomers but the blame for it is laid upon President Harrison. They attribute the invasion largely to the president's proclamation expelling cattlemen from the strip and it is evident that prospects for settlement of the strip question are not so bright as they were a week ago. The full bloods are especially excited and it is said they are holding secret meetings denouncing the raid and condemning the republican party for the course taken in dealing with the cattlemen.

No information has been received as to the damage done by the boomers but a demand will be made on the United States government for a large sum to cover the injury to the grazing land.

ARMED GUARDS ON THE LEVEE

Persons Approaching at Night Will be Shot —The Flood Abating

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The river situation in this immediate vicinity is not much changed but the levees are being strengthened. A dispatch from St. Joseph, La., says that the situation at the Tensas district is becoming more favorable. In that vicinity armed guards have been placed on the levee with instructions to shoot any body approaching them at night.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 18.—There was a serious break at Luna, A... today and last night it had widened to 300 feet. The river at Delta also broke this evening about Greenville. The water from this break will overflow all of the richland of the Deer creek section, back of Greenville. A large force of men have been put at work and it is hoped get the break closed. If not soon closed a large part of that country and the Yazoo delta will be inundated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Useful in all forms of Dyspepsia.

The town is growing so fast.

HIS IRON HAND GONE

What Will Become of the German Empire Without Bismarck?

AN EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE

The Emperor Seeking Among His Drill-masters a Fit Prime Minister.

ALARM FELT BY THE FRENCH

The Chancellor and His Master Disagree on Every Point—Catholics Hold the Key. Lord Salisbury Defeated.

LONDON, March 18.—Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation last night and the young emperor after delaying till noon today decided to accept it. The rupture between the chancellor and emperor created a profound sensation here all day long. All political resorts have been crowded with persons excited and discussing the event. A large and curious crowd surrounded Bismarck's palace all the afternoon and around the chancellor's palace an equally anxious throng has been waiting all day.

It is stated in well informed political circle that the present difference between the emperor and Bismarck is irreconcilable. It arises from the chancellor's refusal to accede to the request made by Dr. Windthorst, leader of the clerical party in Germany, to restore to the Duke of Cumberland claimant of the throne of Hanover the larger portion of the Guelph fund. The attitude of the emperor in opposing Bismarck in this matter is regarded as an indication of his desire to conciliate the clerical party. If the government is secure of a working majority in the new reichstag it cannot well get on without the party of the center which Dr. Windthorst controls.

The report is repeated that the emperor proposes to appoint General von Caprivi, who is now commanding the Tenth army corps to the chancellorship.

Soon after Bismarck's resignation was sent to the emperor all the members of the Prussian ministry tendered their resignations also.

When the public worship estimates came before the session in the lower house today Dr. Windthorst stated it had been his intention to review the position of the Catholics in Prussia but that he would desist owing to the uncertainty of the political situation.

The emperor has called a meeting of the commanders of the various army corps. He had a conference with the minister of war this afternoon.

Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck lunched with the members of the Labor conference today. The emperor received the delegates and subsequently presided at a banquet given them in the picture gallery of the castle. Prince Bismarck declined an invitation to the banquet.

The retirement of the Prussian ministry was merely a customary formal act but it is reported that Count Herbert Bismarck and Minister Mayback really intend to resign.

Eckert and Codschmidt and other freesinnige deputies were invited to the court banquet for the first time. Never before has a member of the freesinnige party been thus honored. It is stated that the freesinnige Professor Handel and Herr Miquel will be invited to enter the cabinet at the earnest request of the emperor.

LONDON, March 18.—The Vienna bourse showed a slight depression yesterday but recovered toward the close. European financiers and bankers appear to be fully confident that the Bismarck crisis has been discounted.

The *Temps*, *Journal des Debats* and other French newspapers display anxiety regarding the future. They say that in view of the previous surprises afforded by the emperor's policy there is no guaranty that the structure which the chancellor so carefully built will be retained intact.

VIENNA, March 18.—The *Tageblatt* says: The world without Bismarck cannot easily be imagined.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says: History begins a new page.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Berlin says: It is reported that Bismarck was incensed because Herr Hintzpeter composed the Labor rescript without his being consulted and that the chancellor recently had a dispute with Von Boetticher whom the emperor favored. He also differed with the emperor about colonial matters and is determined not to recall his resignation.

LONDON, March 18.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says he is assured on good authority that Herr Von Boetticher will not succeed Prince Bismarck. The resignation was not influenced in the smallest degree by the result of the elections. On the contrary the chancellor had hoped to be able to govern successfully with the present reichstag. The Berlin *Post* is the only German paper that still doubts the chancellor's resignation is definite. The *Herald's* Rome correspondent says he is authorized to announce that the pope would tender as mediator in negotiation for a general European disarmament.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special Telegram.]—A Berlin cable from Berlin says: The final decision seems to have been helped on by certain changes in the Prussian ministry. Welcome to Prince Bismarck. His conferences with Windthorst have aroused great hostility. And the Cologne *Gazette* and other influential journals only threatened him if he persisted in his endeavors to form an alliance with the clerical party. The chancellor often threatened to leave them in a mess if they interfered too much with him. The division of opinion between Prince Bismarck and the emperor was radical as to methods. The chancellor does not wish to be in power and be hedged even partly responsible for the consequences of the headstrong emperor's unsuccessful experiments in bridling socialism. He disapproved of the labor conference and to the removal to power of M. Constans the French minister who resigned because a delegation was to be sent to the emperor's labor conference. Bismarck foretold it. It is said that at an interview on Saturday Prince Bismarck pointed to the precipice and told the emperor that at present course and that a parting took place between them without any word or discussion. Prince Bismarck pleads age and infirmity but he profoundly disapproves of the emperor's course.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Special Telegram.—The *Post* says editorially: Bismarck is not a man to divide responsibility with anybody. His retirement could not be far off in the ordinary course of nature so he only leaves the young emperor in undisputed possession of the field a few years earlier than he would otherwise have had it. With a majority hostile to the government in the reichstag with socialism growing every day and making itself felt in the army with an inexperienced young man in command of the army who considers the whole community a talent committed to his keeping by Almighty God we may fairly look forward to a state of things in Germany described in the old English saying as "pigs on the green."

THE ENGLISH LABOR REVOLT

Miners Winning Their Strike, but Liverpool Dock Laborers Are Losing

LONDON, March 18.—Fifteen thousand miners in Lancashire and many strikers of other districts have resumed on a compromise proposed by the men. The general opinion is that the striking miners will succeed in forcing the masters to concede their demands for an immediate advance of 5 per cent in wages and a further advance of 5 per cent on July 1. Many more mine owners in Nottinghamshire and Lancashire have acceded to the terms of the men.

Cotton mills at Blackburn, Bury and Bolton are stopping owing to the scarcity of coal because of the miners' strike. The London & Southwestern Railway Company is also suffering. All the fires in the waiting rooms along the line are stopped.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The strike of dock laborers here is collapsing. The men are showing a disposition to submit to arbitration. New hands to fill the places of strikers are arriving rapidly.

BRITISH MINISTRY DEFEATED

Chamberlain Votes With the Gladstonians —A Crisis at Hand

LONDON, March 18.—The government was defeated in the commons this evening on a motion of Buchannan, liberal, complaining of encroachments upon the public right of way in Scotland and urging that the laws be reformed and the matter entrusted to county councils. Chamberlain, a number of unionists and a few Scotch conservatives supported the motion which was adopted—110 to 9. The government has summoned Balfour to London.

Salisbury has summoned all the supporters of the government to meet at the Carlton Club Thursday on matters of importance.

New French Ministry Begins Well

PARIS, March 18.—The statement of the new ministry announcing the policy which it would follow was read in the senate and deputies today. The chamber, by a vote of 318 to 78, expressed confidence in the government.

New York Democratic Leaders Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 18.—This morning George Murdeman was arrested on an indictment for extortion while employed in the sheriff's office. Deputy Sheriff McGonigal and ex-Warden Keating were rearrested today. The district attorney discovered that the indictments were faulty and the grand jury was asked to frame new ones. The original indictments charged extortion and the new ones will make the offense bribery. Bail in the sum of $10,000 was given again by each. By noon there were two more arrests. Deputy Sheriff Charles Linderman and Joseph Young, the former indicted for petit larceny and bribery, the latter for bribery.

Northern Pacific Earnings

ST. PAUL, March 18.—Northern Pacific earnings the second week in March were $353,700, an increase of $46,617. An official statement for the seven months ending January 31 shows gross earnings of $13,832,676, net earnings $6,158,982, net increase $461,860.

Oakes McNaught, Meiden and Thrall of the Northern Pacific left today for an inspection trip through to the coast.

Killed by His School Teacher

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 18.—Berry Goff, aged 16, was stabbed and killed by his school teacher, Morgan Rose, in Clay county, Monday. Goff was late at school and the teacher punished him. Goff left and returned with his father and two other men. A quarrel ensued and Rose stabbed Goff. A general fight ensued in which the elder Goff, Rose and several others were seriously hurt.

Benwell's Body Identified

WOODSTOCK, Ont., March 18.—Detective Murray and Miss Lockhart yesterday went to Princeton where the body of Benwell was exhumed. Miss Lockhart positively identified the remains as those of the man she met on the train on which Burchell and Benwell are known to have gone to Eastwood on February 17. This identification is damaging to Burchell's case.

Fire in a Michigan Iron Mine

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 18.—The fire in the Norway mine is still raging. This morning flames were streaming from the main shaft house. Five miners caught in a skip narrowly escaped death. General Superintendent Kelly, Captain Bond and a party entered the mine this morning. They were overcome by smoke and had a narrow escape.

New York Striking Cloakmakers Win

NEW YORK, March 18.—The cloakmakers' strike that has been on ten days was today declared off, the bosses having signed an agreement with the employes. The wages of the men have been fixed at $15 per week with weekly payments and hours of labor from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

An Anti-Catholic Lecturer Stoned

YORK, Pa., March 18.—Mrs. Margaret Shepard, of Boston, lectured to night on "The Romish Priesthood Exposed." When leaving the hall Victor Segner threw a stone which stunned her. A policeman chased Segner and on his refusing to stop shot and seriously wounded him.

The Lake Shore Disaster

BUFFALO, March 18.—The inquest in the Bay View disaster of March 6 ended today. The jury charged the Lake Shore management with gross negligence of the rules and holds Conductor J. W. Houghtaling directly and culpably responsible for the lives lost in the wreck.

The Sugar Trust Injunction

NEW YORK, March 18.—In the supreme court today the trustees of the sugar trust will make a desperate effort to have removed the injunction restraining them from paying dividends. Papers were filed this afternoon.

G. A. R. Excursion Tickets

NEW YORK, March 18.—The passenger committee of the trunk lines today decided to issue excursion tickets to the reunion of the Grand Army in Boston next June on the basis of a single fare for the round trip.

The Northern Pacific are now selling first class limited tickets through to Chicago for $67, second class, $39. These are the lowest rate now in effect.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Duties Are Generally Increased, Except That on Sugar.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN LUMBER

Wool and Hair of All Grades and Manufactured Goods Advanced

FARM PRODUCTS NO LONGER FREE

Hops Receive Heavy Protection, and So Does Lead—The Armours Protest Against the Tax on Tin

WASHINGTON, March 18.—As a rule in the tariff measure prepared by the republican members of the house committee on ways and means the duties are increased though many are lowered and eight additions are made to the existing free list. There is a reduction in one of the industries of the Pacific coast which is now the recipient of the increased duty. Wool, nuts and nuts all come in for an increase and sugar alone for a decrease. Nearly all round increase is made in the fruit schedule. The duty on grapes, plums and prunes which at present is one cent a pound is made two cents; figs two and one half cents and an increase on oranges and lemons of from thirty to sixty cents per box and about one third increase per thousand in bulk. An increase of one cent is made in raisins, making the duty two and one half cents per pound; almonds five cents per pound unshelled, shelled sev n and one half cents. Other nuts are given also an increased duty, filberts three cents per pound, peanuts unshelled one cent; shelled one and one half cents. Or chicory root burned or roasted the duty is made seven cents on chocolate not confectionery, three cents a pound and cocoa prepared or manufactured the same.

In general way the wool schedule may be considered as compared. Instead of making three wool the present rates are retained with only a slight increase. The rates can be stated with little prospect of any change. On first class the duty will be 11 cents a pound unwashed, double that, or 22 cents a pound washed and three times the unwashed duty or 33 cents on scoured wool. This shows a trifling increase of about a cent a pound on unwashed and a proportionate increase on the other grades. The second class is extended so as to include camel's hair now on the free list. On this the duty named is 12 cents a pound. The third class schedule will be: Wool valued at 12 cents or less per pound 5½ cents, valued at over 12 cents per pound 8 cents. This is the unwashed rate. On washed wool of this class the duty will be 7 cents a pound if valued at 12 cents or less. On scoured wool valued at 12 cents or under the duty will be 10½ cents or twice and a half the duty on unwashed goods. Manufactured woolen goods show the increase also. This, however is only made large enough to cover the increased cost and the duty paid by the manufacturer on raw material.

Two bills introduced in the house were added to the tariff bill. One of these imposes a duty on imported fruit juices compounded of alcohol of $2 per gallon on the alcohol contained in the preparation and an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem. The bill providing for fortification of sweet wines free of duty was added to the bill.

The Armours have petitioned congress for free tin on the ground that a duty will ruin the canned goods business and increase the price to consumers. The Dakota senators have created quite a sentiment in favor of a duty on tin. They say a duty of 2 cents per pound will protect American workmen and not increase the cost of canned goods.

The lumber schedule is one of the few which shows some reduction. Hewed timber is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent, and squared timber from 1 cent to ½ cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards remain at $1 per 1000 feet for soft woods and $2 per 1000 feet for woods not enumerated. To state it more in detail the following is about the way the bill will stand. Manufactures of timber, hewn and sawed and timber used for spars and in building wharves 10 per cent ad valorem. Timber squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one half of 1 per cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamores, basswood and white pine $1 per 1000 feet board measure. Sawed lumber not specially enumerated or provided for in this act $2 per 1000 feet board measure, but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 25 cents per 1000 feet board measure. And if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1000 feet board measure, provided that in case any foreign country shall impose any export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs or upon stave bolts, shingle wood or heading bolts exported to the United States from such country in excess of the duty fixed in this act upon sawed lumber manufactured from logs of the kind heretofore mentioned then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when imported from such country shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act. Sawed boards, plank, deals and other forms of sawed mahogany, cedar, rosewood, satinwood and all other forms of cabinet wood 35 per cent ad valorem. Wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for in this act 20 per cent ad valorem. Fine clapboards $1 per 1000, lathes 10 cents per 100 pieces, pickets and palings 20 per cent ad valorem, shingles 35 cents per 1000, staves of wood of all kinds 10 per cent ad valorem, casks or barrels empty sugar box shooks and packing boxes and packing for shooks or wood not specially enumerated or provided for in this act 30 per cent ad valorem.

Hogs and mules under the age of six months at $30 per head, between five and six years old $100 in value and over six years old 30 per cent ad valorem as near the case may be. Cattle 20 per cent. Cows, calves and sheep 2 per head, hogs $1 50, sheep ...

The duty on butter 6 cents per pound, ... cents. The existing duty on milk is 20 per cent and on cheese and lard 4 cents a pound.

Cider is to pay 5 cents a gallon and cabbages 2 cents each. Eggs are charged 5 cents per dozen and even the yolks brought in separately are 2c per cent.

Hay is increased from $2 to $4 per ton.

A duty is imposed on hides which are now free amounting to 1½ cents per pound.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

with a drawback allowed on leather which is exported

Hops are advanced from 8 to 15 cents per pound On ons are charged 40 cents per bushel

Vegetables in their natural state are increased from 10 to 25 per cent and when prepared or preserved from 30 to 45 per cent.

The duties on fish are not much changed, except that fresh fish not specially enumerated is charged 1 cent per pound Cans of metal containing shellfish free of duty are charged 8 cents a dozen for each additional half quart, but this provision is not to take effect till June 30 1891

The paper schedule is readjusted to modern definitions Mechanically ground wood pulp is charged $2 50 per ton dry weight Chemical wood pulp unbleached $5 per ton bleached $7 per ton The rates remain substantially unchanged on the different kinds of paper and manufactures of paper bandages and fire crackers are changed from 100 per cent ad valorem to 8 cents per pound

Gunpowder is reduced from 6 to 5 cents per pound when costing 20 cents or less, and from 10 to 8 cents per pound when costing more.

Coal bituminous and shale remains at 75 cents per ton

Jewelry is assessed at 60 per cent pearls at 40 per cent and precious stones not set at 40 per cent, and if set at 50 per cent

The duty on manufactures of leather is somewhat reduced

The wool and manufactures of wool schedule is divided into three classes Class 1 includes merino mestezo metz or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote Down clothing wools and all wools of like character including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres New Zealand Australia Cape of Good Hope Russia Great Britain, Canada and all wools not described in classes 2 and 3 Class 2 includes Leicester, Cotswold Lincolnshire, Down combing wools Cana long wools or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms used in the bill and also the hair of the camel goat, alpaca and other like animals

Class 3 includes the Donskoi native South America Cordova Valparaiso native Smyrna and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore imported from Turkey Greece Egypt Syria and elsewhere, except improved wools specially provided for The duty on wools of the first and third class imported washed is made twice the amount of duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed and that on wools of all classes imported scoured three times the duty they would pay if unwashed Wools of the third class valued at 12 cents or less per pound if imported are to pay two and a half times the duty charged if imported unwashed Unwashed wools are such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleaning washed wools such as are washed with water on the sheep's back, if washed in any other manner it is to be considered as scoured The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel goat alpaca or other like animals, imported in any other than the ordinary condition or changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading duty or which are reduced in value by the mixture of dirt or any other foreign substance or which have been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece is to be twice the duty to which it would otherwise be subject, provided however that skirted wools as now imported or wools of the third class as now imported dressed to coarse are excepted On wool upon which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if the wool were imported unwashed the duty is not to be doubled on account of its being scoured If any bale or package of wool specified in the act imported is of any specified class or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified the whole package or bale is to be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy mungo flax wool hair or other material of any class specified in the act and such bale shall contain any admixture of any one or more of such matter materials or any other materials the whole bale or package is to be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed on any article therein contained

All wools and hair of the first class are made unwashed at 11 cents a pound and all of the second class at 12 cents per pound Wool of the third class the value of which is 12 cents or less per pound is fixed at 4 cents per pound but in excess of 12 cents per pound the duty is 8 cents per pound Wools on the skin the same rate as other wools the quantity and value to be ascertained under rules prescribed by the secretary of the treasury All wools and hair of the camel goat or like animals which have been advanced in any manner beyond a washed or scoured condition not specially enumerated are to be subject to the same duties as imposed on manufactures of wool not specially enumerated Woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool or worsted or hair of the camel goat or any other animals valued at not much more than 40 cents per pound the duty is fixed at three and one half times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class and in addition 40 per cent ad valorem if valued above 40 cents four times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class with an addition of 40 per cent ad valorem

On blankets hats of wool and flannels valued at not more than 40 cents per pound the duty is fixed at twice the duty on unwashed wools of the first class if valued at over 40 and under 50 three times the duty, and in both cases an additional tax of 35 per cent ad valorem is imposed on the same articles valued at more than 50 cents per pound the duty is three and one half times that on unwashed wool of the first class with the addition of 40 per cent ad valorem

Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool or hair of animals valued above 50 cents per pound, are to be classed and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian goods and similar goods

The schedules on brandy, champagne salt boracic acid, refined borax coloring matter for liquors and manufactures of iron not specially enumerated remain unchanged Alcoholic compounds not specially enumerated $2 per gallon and 50 per cent ad valorem Thymol takes in fruit juices Crude borax or borate of soda borate of lime 3 cents per pound Olive oil fit for salad purposes 45 cents per gallon Other oil not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 8 cents per gallon

Lead lead ore and lead dross 1½ cents per pound provided that silver ore containing lead should pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein according to a sample and assay at the port of entry Lead in pigs and bars glaziers' and lead wire, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead not only to be remanufactured 2 cents per pound, lead in sheets or pipes 2½ cents per pound Metallic mineral substances in the crude state and metals unwrought not specially enumerated or provided for in this act 25 per cent ad valorem Mica 35 per cent ad valorem

Barley 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds Barley malt 40 cents per bushel of 34 pounds Barley pearled patent or hulled 1 cent per pound Buckwheat 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds Corn and maize 10 cents per bushel Corn meal 10 cents per bushel of 48 pounds Macaroni vermicelli and all similar preparations 2 cents per pound Oats 10 cents per bushel Oat meal 1 cent per pound Rye 10 cents per bushel Rice flour ½ of 1 cent per pound Wheat 20 cents per bushel Wheat flour 20 per cent ad valorem

Butter and substitutes therefor 6 cents per pound cheese 6 cents per pound fresh milk 5 cents per gallon preserved or condensed milk, including weight of packages 3 cents per pound sugar of milk 10 cents per pound

Hides raw or uncured whether dry salted or pickled and other skins, except sheepskins with the wool on 1½ cents per pound provided that there shall be allowed on leather or skins manufactured and imported hides on which duty has been paid when exported a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such hides or skins to be ascertained under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe

Honey 20 cents a gallon potatoes 20 cents per bushel of 60 pounds

Castor beans or seeds, 32 cents per bushel of 50 pounds, flaxseed or linseed poppy seed and other oil seeds not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 30 cents per bushel of 56 pounds but no drawback shall be allowed on oilcake made from imported seed garden seed agricultural seeds and other seeds not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem

The republican members of the ways and means committee to day finally decided to impose a duty of 1½ cents per pound on all lead ores whether mixed with silver or not This is said to mean a positive prohibition duty on Mexican lead which has been shipped in with silver ores The ways and means committee has decided to impose a duty of 1½ cents per pound on all imported hides A proposition was made to make the tariff 10 per cent ad valorem but this was refused

There is some dissatisfaction among California and Kansas members on the sugar schedules of the ways and means committee who want the duty maintained North ern and other Western members wanted a greater reduction but as the action was a compromise they will accept the result and vote for the bill

KANSAS CITY March 18—Resolutions requesting congress to place no duty on ore containing no silver were adopted last night and to-day by the Boards of Trade of Arkansas City Winfield Emporia Topeka and Kansas City Kan

A LIE IN MOFF STILE

Great Excitement Among the Chinese Population in New York

NEW YORK March 18—A well dressed Chinaman hurried through Mott street from Chatham square yesterday afternoon with his hat drawn over his eyes One of his countrymen noticed that his face was inflamed and at once suspected that he was a leper The story was spread among the Chinese that there was a leper in their colony A search party was organized and all the Mongolian haunts were visited but no trace was found of the stranger The Chinese declare that as much as the Government has done to purge the city of contagion it has failed to locate the leper and they think it is supposed came from the West and vengeance is vowed against any one who should harbor him

MYER DEFE THE WINNER.

Another Fight for McAuliffe or Carroll—Mahan vs Shannon

BUTTE CITY Mont March 18—Billy Myer will challenge the winner of the McAuliffe Carroll fight to a finish contest for a purse of $500 the fight to take place any time after May in Texas If the fight is at 123 pounds it will be also for the light weight championship but if the challenged party can not come to that weight Myer will give him three pounds

SAN JOSE Cal March 18—The Occidental Athletic Club to night matched Billy Mahan and Billy Shannon to fight April 8 for a purse of $1000

Oregon Democratic Committee Meeting.

SALEM March 18—[Special Telegram]—The democratic state central committee met here this morning and decided to hold a state convention and set the time and place for it and also for recommending the time of holding county primaries An effort will be made to have the state convention held in Salem

The Seashore & Astoria Eastern Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation to-day in the secretary of state's office incorporators W H Smith Oliver Stewart L C Jeffers George Fuller and D M Stewart capital stock $30 000 divided into 3000 shares of $10 each principal office Astoria object to construct and equip a railroad and telegraph line from Astoria to Portland

John O'Brien Dying

NEW YORK March 18—Word was received late this evening to the effect that John J O'Brien was lying at the point of death at the bureau of elections was during at Coney Island He is suffering from complication of diseases Mr O'Brien has been before the public for the last fifteen years As one of President Arthur's appointments he occupied a prominent position in republican politics For the last three or four years certain members of his party have wished to retire him and efforts have been made to oust him from his post on the board of elections but this was not accomplished until recently

Ashore on Duncans Mud Flats

PORT TOWNSEND March 18—The tug Sea Lion Captain Oliver with the bowboat bark Thunderer Captain Williams in tow from Nanaimo for Cape Flattery ran ashore on the mud flats above Duncans The tug Tyee towed the Sea Lion off and proceeded Both attempted to tow the Thunderer at high water to night

Rattlesnake Stories

ANACORTES March 1—[Special Correspondence]—For five days and nights rain poured in torrents and continued incessantly until midnight when the barometer showed signs of rising and gradually cleared up

The Walla Walla from San Francisco is due to arrive here to-morrow

Seattle Carpenter Struck by a Hatchet

SEATTLE March 18—[Special Telegram]—Edward Murray a carpenter was probably fatally injured to day by a hatchet falling from the staging on the new Methodist Protestant church a distance of twenty five feet striking him on the top of the head and fracturing the skull

Chattanooga's Auditor Defaulter.

CHATTANOOGA Tenn March 18—A discrepancy of $68 825 was to night found between the accounts of City Auditor White side and the city It is not known where he is His office has been declared vacant.

Archbishop Heiss Very Ill.

MILWAUKEE March 18—Dispatches from LaCrosse to-night announce that Archbishop Michael Heiss, the aged Catholic archbishop of this province, is in a very critical condition.

The Northern Pacific are now selling first-class limited tickets through to Chicago for $67 second class $39 These are the lowest rates ever in effect

The town is growing south.

TRAIN ON THE OCEAN.

The Great Psycho-Voyage Is Begun in Radiant Glory.

PARTING SALUTE OF CHAMPAGNE

Washington Federal Court Motor Line From Salem to Walla Walla—Far Reaching Projects of George W Hunt

TACOMA March 18—Soon after 5 o'clock this morning George Francis Train left the Tacoma hotel for the Tacoma to prepare for his start around the world At precisely 6 he stepped from the basement entrance in front of the office to a carriage and was driven rapidly to the steamer Olympia A cannon was fired at the start bells rang and steam whistles blew on all locomotives and steam boats Four hundred people accompanied him to the Abyssinia which he will board while at anchor off Victoria

R F Radebaugh proprietor of the *Ledger* gave him a draft and letters of credit amounting to $1000 Many presents were given him by Tacoma people for his trip He says he is fixed so that he can buy a steamer in case connections fail

Train is in fine health and spirits and is confident that he will land at the starting point within sixty days He starts at a disadvantage, the Abyssinia being three days slower than the Parthia between the Sound and Yokohama but he will make up on the home stretch by a special train from New York to Tacoma S W Wall a Tacoma newspaper man accompanies him

PORT TOWNSEND March 18—Citizen George Francis Train bound around the world from Tacoma passed to-day on the steamer Olympian for Royal Roads where he embarked on the steamship Abyssinia for Yokohama

VICTORIA B C March 18—The steamer Olympian from Tacoma with George Francis Train and 275 excursionists on board arrived off Victoria to day about half past 12 and laid to a mile from the ocean dock, awaiting the Abyssinia which had left Vancouver at 7 A M In a few minutes the ocean steamer came into view and approached the Olympian until close alongside A plank was placed from one vessel to the other and Train stepped from the deck of the Olympian to the China steamer A bottle of champagne was opened by his admirers and sprinkled over him the plank was withdrawn and precisely at 1 45 o'clock the steamship started on her voyage for the Orient and Train was fairly en route followed by the cheers of all on the Olympian Both steamers were profusely decorated with bunting

VANCOUVER B C March 18—The steamship Abyssinia sailed this morning with 4000 tons of freight the largest cargo ever taken from this port et 50 saloon passengers and forty eight in the Asiatic steerage

NEITHER WILL GET THE SCHOOL

The Lewis County Wran Is Viewed From the Chehalis Standpoint

CHEHALIS, March 18—[Special Telegram] Replying to the article "A Little Wrangle Among Lewis County Members" in the Dis OREGONIAN the report of the meeting is one sided and not by any means the correct view of the case Senator Long is perfectly right in the attitude he has assumed in the matter It was not a county measure but a state institution and it is the right of the state to say where these schools shall be located The legislature had named Ellensburgh Cheney and Dayton why not Chehalis? What right has Lewis county to vote and say where a state institution shall be placed? Why should an exception be made in Lewis county by commission or vote of the people when none of the other normal schools were being located in this way?

As far as the Tenino matter is concerned it is an easy thing for a man to find a valid ground for contest when he is defeated and the fact of the matter was Mr Coe started the deal and never intended in the convention and knew it, and it was a shrewd piece of jobbing engineering to get up on the point of a fancied insult and leave the room

WASHINGTON'S FEDERAL COURT

Commissioners Will Not Be Appointed Before April The Marshal's Deputies.

TACOMA March 18—Special Telegram—Judge Hanford arrived here to night for the purpose of swearing in Thomas R Brown as United States marshal but as the services could not get together the matter was postponed until to morrow Judge Hanford says the Federal court will first convene at Olympia on the first Monday in April Until the formal convention of the court the appointment of all court commissioners will be deferred Reeves Ayres, of Tacoma clerk of the court officiating as commissioner during the interim Commissioners from every county in the state will be appointed If the bill now pending before the legislature providing for the procuring of a court room and clerk and marshal's offices in Tacoma became a law the court would sit in this city each year, beginning its sessions in July Judge Hanford said that the Olympia session would probably be held in Temple Hall in the capital city next to Odd Fellows hall

Much speculation has been indulged in as to who Marshal Brown would appoint as deputies L B Berry of this city will be the marshal's deputy, and will have special charge of the service of warrants and process Mr Brown's office deputy will be Arthur Perry for some years head guard or warden of the United States penitentiary on McNeil's Island Who the marshal will appoint to the office of warden he has not yet made public

Judge Hanford says the Craigsend matter has not been officially brought to his attention although he had heard of the difficulties that had attended the sojourn of the British craft in this harbor As soon as Marshal Brown is sworn in to-morrow Judge Hanford will hold a chambers session and appoint a committee of lawyers to draft a set of rules governing the conduct of the proceedings before the court

The Hunt Railroad Extensions.

WALLA WALLA March 18—[Special Telegram]—G W Hunt departed for the East this evening to arrange finances to build the Portland Grays Harbor & Grand Ronde divisions of his system He says everything is satisfactory and is satisfied the Portland subsidy will be raised He intends completing all his undertakings as soon as men and money can do it The two former lines will be built this summer

The engagement of George Starrett and Mrs H F Hunter is announced

The council to night ordered streets opened that will cost $1 000

Frank Rove accused of stealing property belonging to G W Hunt the railway under Walla Walla control is a pattern of Peter Lorgwinism and cheek

Tomlinson has been appointed George Sauls deputy, and Bessie Lamar delivery clerk

Railroad from Dallas to Salem.

DALLAS March 18—[Special Telegram]—For some time there have been rumors about a railroad from Salem via Dallas to Falls City To day John F Groves C C Coad D J Stauffer J C Lewis D J Riley and M M Ellis all of Dallas filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk under the corporate name of the Polk County Improvement Company the object being to build a motor line from Falls City via Dallas to Salem with headquarters at Dallas The amount of the capital stock is $250 000 and of each share $100 The officers are as follows President M M Ellis secretary D P Stauffer treasurer C G Coad

Supreme Court of Oregon.

SALEM March 18—[Special Telegram]—In the supreme court Lucinda J Thomas resp vs George Herrall, etal app appeal from Multnomah judgment of the court below affirmed opinion by Strahan J

J W Holman & Co resp vs Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company app appeal from Multnomah judgment of the court below affirmed, opinion per curiam

J Wilson resp vs Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Co app appeal from Multnomah judgment of the court below affirmed opinion per curiam

The Port Townsend Southern Road

PORT TOWNSEND March 18—Special Telegram]—The Port Townsend Southern Railroad Co advertised to day for 600 000 railroad ties to be delivered before June 1 Several hundred men have been engaged to commence the work of construction next week Rails have been ordered in Philadelphia to be shipped in April Manager McNeil will have tools teams and laborers in a few days and push work rapidly toward completion

Salem Bridge Sure to Be Built.

SALEM March 18—[Special Telegram]—The city council this evening concurred in the action of the county courts of Polk and Marion counties in relation to building a bridge across the Willamette at Salem This means that the city will stand its allotted share in building the bridge

The Willamette Valley Hop growers' Association is called to meet in Salem March 28 for the purpose of election of officers and action on matters in relation to hops

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to all points in Europe and England sold at Northern Pacific ticket office No 121 First street corner Washington.

Purify Your Blood

When spring approaches it is very important that the blood should be purified at this season that all the impurities which have been accumulating for months may be expelled and the health built up and built up right. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. It expels every taint and impurity and gives the blood the health giving quality so essential to good health.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula which was in my blood and for general debility. I was sick every spring but since I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in February I have not been sick a day since" C W CANNON Lynn Mass

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood which is full of impurities and was troubled with dizziness. It has done me much good" JENNIE E SMITH Fall River Mass

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a peculiar medicine, original with and proper only to Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you wish to prove this for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to contain more than one third more than the average dose for 100 doses of other sarsaparillas is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength and overcame the headache and dizziness so that I am able to work again I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is impure and who suffer from debility" LUTHER NASON Lowell Mass

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists $1 Prepared only by C I HOOD & CO Apothecaries Lowell Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar | 100 Doses One Dollar

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

FAMOUS

GRAND OPENING

ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

At 2 in the Afternoon for the Ladies and Little Folks!

Music by the First Regiment Orchestra. Flowers, Candies and Elegant Souvenirs.

At 7 O'clock in the Evening for Everybody!

Cigars and Souvenirs for the Gentlemen. Grand Promenade Concert begins at 7 O'clock.

[illegible]

YOURS TRULY

"PRICES" The Price Makers, Takers and Twisters, "PRICES"

P. S.--Positively No Goods Sold on Opening Day!

Rothschild & Sloane, [illegible]

NORTHWEST CORNER SECOND AND MORRISON.

TO THE PUBLIC Messrs Cohen, Davis & Co having entered the wholesale business exclusively, I have assumed entire management of their late retail business, THE GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR, with which I have been connected since its establishment in this city Respectfully,

I LEESER COHEN

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

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Pending the completion of this building we will occupy the north half thereof,

NO. 205 FIRST ST., BET. TAYLOR AND SALMON.

With greatly increased facilities, we shall enlarge all departments and continue the liberal business course which has made THE GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR so justly popular.

While in our small quarters we shall offer extra inducements in all departments to old patrons and new.

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STATE TREASURER'S 35TH NOTICE.

STATE OF OREGON TREASURER'S OFFICE } Salem March 10th, 1890

Notice is hereby given that there are sufficient funds in my hands to pay the following warrants and interest will be paid on presentation at this office Warrants of 1885 numbered 979 1064 1117 1126 1138 1461 1540 2752 2753 2758 60 270 2709 3 3 2760 2764 2765 2761 and 1 0 1 Interest will not be allowed after this date.

Levi Ankeny G W WEBB State Treasurer

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A HOTEL RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

What is known as an electrical hotel has been running at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The building is lighted by electricity generated by a water wheel propelled by a current. All the rooms are supplied with electric signals, and the cooking ranges contain resistance coils brought to a red heat by a powerful current Water may be heated and eggs cooked on the dining table by means of a current of electricity

The running of a hotel by electricity and its application in a thousand other ways is not equal to the scientific manner in which Dr. Darrin employ the subtle fluid in the restoration of health to the afflicted as the following multiplying results show. Dr. Darrin appears to know the exact electricity to the human system quite as well as Edison does to the application of machinery

Mr Wm M Caldwell, of the Columbia River Manufacturing Co, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

Ed OREGONIAN—*Dear Sir* Having been of Dr Darrin through my partner Hon L Caldwell who was cured of a number of his arms of many years standing, I was induced to apply to him for relief from chronic rheumatism, which was then extremely painful and also a diseased liver from which I suffered very much. I was cured of rheumatism in two weeks time so that I have felt no recurrence of the disease and am rapidly recovering from the liver difficulty so that my health is better than for several years WM. M. CALDWELL

Skamokawa, Wash

Brief Mention of People Cured by Dr. Darrin.

Mrs F W Vliet Portland Heights—Neuralgia of the doloreaux three years standing.

L P Smith Freeport Wash—Liver and kidney complaint cured. He was also reduced eighteen pounds in flesh.

Mrs J Martin Otex, Or—Chronic rheumatism general debility and various ailments for three years cured one year ago.

B VanPelt Salem Or—Severe hemicrania to the extent that it caused him to faint and undermined his health restored.

Miss Sadie L Campbell, employed at lady's dressmaking establishment, Portland—Cured of catarrh bronchitis and weak lungs.

E B Chamberlain Woods, Tillamook county Or—Afflicted fifty years with kidney and liver complaint and neuralgia of the stomach, cured in six weeks.

Drs Darrin can be consulted daily at the Washington building corner Fourth and Washington streets, Portland and Hotel Gandolfo, Tacoma. Hours 10 to 5 evenings, 7 to 8 Sundays 10 to 12. All chronic diseases, irregularities of women, hereditaints, loss of vital power, and early indiscretions permanently cured, though no references are ever made to the press concerning such cases owing to the delicacy of the patients Examination free to all, and circulars will be sent to any address Charges for treatment according to patient's ability to pay The poor treated free of charge from 10 to 11 daily All private diseases confidentially treated and cure guaranteed Patients at a distance can be cured by home treatment. Medicines sent by express without the doctors name appearing

Shipping and Commission Merchants

Importers of Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay Foundry Coke Tin Plate, Coal Bags, Steel Rails Etc. Etc. Exporters of Wheat Flour Salmon Etc. Manufacturers of Lumber Agents for Portland Fire and Marine Insurance Co (Ltd)

Balfour Guthrie & Co. Portland Or
Balfour Guthrie & Co. San Francisco Cal
Balfour Williamson & Co. London Eng
Williamson, Balfour & Co. Liverpool Eng

E. A. MORRIS & CO.'S REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

SOME FACTS ABOUT Mount Tabor Villa

Lots sell for $100 each, $5 cash and $5 a month. No interest. No taxes.

The motor cars run regularly between the hours A. M. and P. M. 5-cent fare.

The tract is 5 minutes walk of blocks from end of motor line Good sidewalk all the way.

Schoolhouse 5 rooms.

Two grocery stores, drug store, etc. all within two minutes walk of the Villa.

Drainage (natural) perfect.

Every lot is perfectly cleared.

Free transportation to buyers.

Call and see us.

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in this city. Respectfully,
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nd 207 First Street, above Tayler,
ilding to be erected for us by Dr.

building we will occupy the north

TAYLOR AND SALMON.
e shall enlarge all departments and
which has made THE GOLDEN

hall offer extra inducements in all

LE BAZAAR

A HOTEL RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

What is known as an electrical hotel has been running at Samaden, Switzerland. The building is lighted by electricity, generated by a water wheel propelled by a cataract. All the rooms are supplied with electric signals, and the cooking ranges contain resistance coils, brought to a red heat by a powerful current. Water may be heated and eggs cooked on the dining table by means of the current of electricity.

The running of a hotel by electricity and its application in a thousand other ways is not equal to the scientific manner in which Drs. Darin employ the subtle fluid in the restoration of health to the afflicted, as the following multiplying results show. Drs. Darrin appear to know the use of electricity to the human system quite as well as Edison does to the application of machinery.

Mr. Wm. M. Calwell, of the Columbia River Manufacturing Co., Cured of Sciatic Rheumatism.

Ed. OREGONIAN—*Dear Sir*: Having heard of Dr. Darrin through my brother, George L. Calwell, who was cured of a numbness of the arm of many years' standing, I was induced to apply to him for relief from sciatic rheumatism, which was then extremely painful, and also a diseased liver, from which I suffered very much. I was cured of rheumatism in two weeks' time so that I have felt no recurrence of the disease, and am rapidly recovering from the liver difficulty, so that my health is better than for several years. WM. M. CALWELL.
Skamokawa, Wash.

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Mrs. F. W. Vliet, Port and Heights—Neuralgia, or the dolorcaux, three years; cured.

L. P. Smith, Freeport, Wash.—Liver and kidney complaint, cured. He was also reduced eighteen pounds in flesh.

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FE-AR-ROYAL 30
REAL ESTATE BARGAINS
SOME FACTS ABOUT
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Lots sell for $100 each, $5 cash and $5 a month. No interest. No taxes.
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The tract is 5 minutes' walk (6 blocks) from end of motor line good sidewalk all the way.
Schoolhouse, 5 rooms.
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Every lot is perfectly cleared.
Free transportation to inspect. Call and see us.
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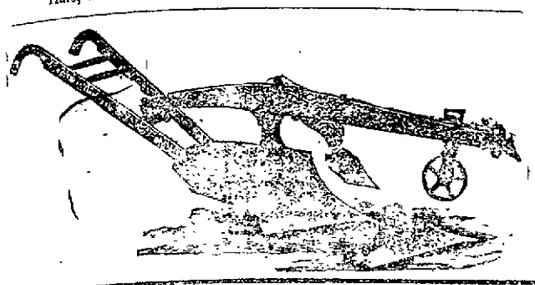
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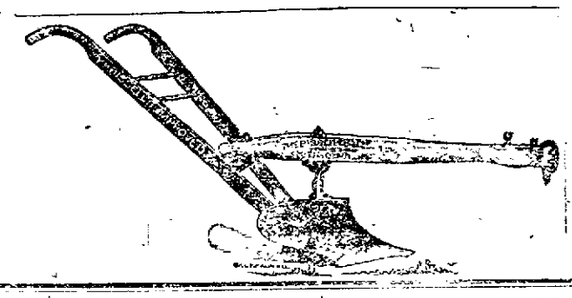

MATTERS OF STATE.

Republican Senators Hold a Caucus on the Montana Case.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT INDORSED

Bills for Buildings at Seattle, Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Walla Walla Pass the Senate—A Hundred Millions for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—[OREGONIAN office, corner Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.]—At a slimly attended conference of republican senators to-night a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of seven senators to formulate an order of business to govern the senate in the near future. It was stated to-night that the caucus of republican senators was for the purpose of considering charges against Sergeant-at-Arms Canady, but that time was spent considering the Montana case. The report of the majority was read and discussed, and the proposition of the democrats to send the case back to the state fully considered. The decision reached was to stand solidly by the report of the republican majority and seat the republican claimants.

The republican senators of the committee on privileges and elections had an informal meeting to-day and discussed further the report prepared by Senator Hoar for the admission of Sanders and Power. There is a disposition to wait until Senator Gray is ready to furnish his minority report, not because it will have any effect, but so as not to violate any senatorial courtesies.

Senator Squire introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $360,000, to be immediately available for surveys on public lands in Washington. The work which is thus provided for is to be done under the direction of the surveyor general. The rates of compensation for the surveys are to be $9 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $7 for township lines and $5 for section lines. There is a proviso on that in the mountains or heavily timbered parts of the state these fees may be increased to $13, $11 and $7, respectively, for the three classes of lines.

Senator Allen to-day introduced a bill to reorganize and establish the customs district of Port Townsend. The bill makes the state of Washington an entire district, with Port Townsend as the principal port. Seattle and Tacoma are to be made subports of entry and delivery, each with a deputy collector, with the privilege of immediate transportation. This is designed to do away with the delays to which vessels leaving these places have heretofore been subject by reason of having to pass inspection at Port Townsend. The bill also provides that Port Angeles and some point on Belligham bay and Gray's harbor shall also be designated as sub-ports of entry. The collector of the port is to have a salary of $4000 per year and the deputies $2000 a year each.

Senator Squire has been in consultation with the committee on commerce relative to getting $10,000 for the removal of the sand bar in the Columbia river between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette. There is no estimate for the purpose, but the committee will recommend the appropriation.

The secretary of war has notified Senator Mitchell that a provision was made in the act of June 14, 1890, for the removal of the wreck of the Silvia Degras, opposite Astoria, Or., and his bill introduced for that purpose is not necessary.

Sherman, from the senate committee on finance, reported to-day a substitute for his anti-trust bill. In the shape presented to-day Sherman thinks he has overcome all the objections to the measure on the ground of unconstitutionality. The members of the committee reserve the right to express their opinion of the bill when it comes up for consideration. The substitute declares unlawful and void all combinations of two or more citizens, or citizens with aliens, in restraint of free competition in importation or transportation, or which tends to advance the cost of articles of consumption. It gives United States courts jurisdiction and allows the person damaged to recover double the amount of damage, with costs and attorney's fees.

The bills which Senator Squire and the committee on public buildings agreed upon, came up this afternoon and were passed. Senator Spooner called up the Spokane Falls bill and it was passed. Then Senator Squire called up the one for Tacoma. It went. Senator Allen followed with the one for Seattle, and Senator Cullom brought in the last one for Walla Walla. The first three cities get $100,000 each for sites and Walla Walla gets $30,000. Senator Squire is hopeful that the house will favor the four bills and has some assurance that it will do so.

The bill to repeal the timber culture law was up in the house to-day. It is a combination of the bills introduced by Hansbrough of North Dakota, and Pickler of South Dakota. All the new statesmen are in favor of its repeal. Major Pickler made a speech to-day advocating the repeal, and stated that the law had not been beneficial to his state. Wilson of Washington, is expected to speak on the bill to-morrow. It is probable that it will pass, although opposed by Dunnell and Lind, of Minnesota.

Cullom to-day introduced a bill to amend section 12 of the interstate commerce act so as to provide that the commission shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers, and shall keep itself informed as to the method in which the same is conducted. Upon request of the commission the District attorney to whom it may apply may commence, under the direction of the attorney-general, all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the law.

The appropriations committee of the house to-day completed the fortification appropriation bill and directed Brewer to report it to the house. The bill makes a total appropriation of $4,521,678, being $3,977,330 less than the estimates, $3,338,084 more than the last bill and $599,678 more than the appropriation made at the first of last congress. The bill carries a separate appropriation of $2,000,000 for gun and mortar batteries at San Francisco and $3000 for an inquiry concerning the facilities offered for gun factories at the Rock Island and Benicia arsenals.

The committee on rivers and harbors today authorized a favorable report on Mr. Hermann's bill, and instructed him to report the same to the house. It provides for cancellation of a contract entered into between the Oregon Paving and Contract Company of Oregon and the government, whereby the company contracts to furnish a certain amount of stone of certain dimensions to be used in the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river. Quarries were opened, but no sufficient rock was discovered, and the time expired for delivery of the material under the contract.

The world's fair committee completed the consideration of the bill this morning, and the result is a victory for Chicago. It was amended so as to provide that the president may issue a proclamation and invitation to foreign exhibitors as soon as he is satisfied that the Illinois corporation has provided the $10,000,000 guarantee. The duties for the exposition as fixed yesterday were not changed, but Candler gave notice that he would move in the house for the holding of it in 1893. It was ordered reported to the house immediately.

In the house to-day, Norton offered for reference a resolution reciting that it is reported that the postmaster general has been employing postoffice inspectors and special agents in investigating the claims of republican applicants for appointment as postmasters, and paying for such services out of the public funds, contrary to law, and calling on the postmaster general for a statement.

Gest of Illinois introduced a bill in the house granting a bounty of $50 to all soldiers and sailors of the late war who served in the volunteer service not less than ninety days, and were honorably discharged.

IN THE HOUSE.

Nearly a Hundred Millions a Year for Pensions—The List Growing.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the house a resolution was adopted calling on the secretaries of war and the interior for information as to whether a saving of public expenditure can be made by transferring the bureau of pensions from the interior to the war department.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of the interior for data relative to the payment of pensions, and estimates as to the amount of money which will be required for payment of arrears in case the limitation of arrears act is repealed.

The bill was passed authorizing affidavits and depositions under the public land laws to be made before commissioners of United States courts, or the clerk of a court of record in the county in which the land is situated.

Stone of Missouri introduced for reference a bill to abolish the Utah commission, and devolve its duties upon a board consisting of the governor, territorial secretary and president of the council of the legislative assembly.

The bill to repeal the timber-culture laws was taken up. The bill further provides that any person who has made entry of public lands under the timber-culture laws, and who has for four years complied with the provisions of said laws, shall be entitled to make final proof and acquire title by payment of $1.25 per acre. Pending action the house went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill. Morrow, of California, was in charge of the bill, which appropriates $98,427,000. He explained its provisions in detail. In reference to the general subject of pensions he said it might safely be assumed the number of pensioners would reach the maximum about July 1, 1894, when the expenditure would be $112,000,000. On that date, under the existing laws, the number of pensioners on the rolls would be 750,000.

Sayers discussed the position of the system as affected by both the acts of congress and the administration of the service. He cited statistics to show that from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1890, the expenditures of the government for pensions were $1,100,326,017; that the expenditures for pensions the past fiscal year were $[illegible]31,968; that the expenditures for pensions from March 4, 1789, to June, 1861, throughout a period of seventy-two and one-half years, were $80,738 327, and the excess of pension disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, over pensions from 1789 to 1861, a period of seventy-two and one-half years was $8,393,641. He severely criticised the administration of the pension office, and cited many instances where, he claimed, the decisions of the bureau were faulty and improper. He wished to call attention to the manner in which the pension system was being administered. He thought there should be a thorough investigation of the system, in order that complete justice be done to the men who had fought for their country, and the bounty jumpers stricken from the roll.

Peters said that for the first time in the history of the country the house had before it a careful and concise estimate of what the expenditure of the pension bureau would be during the next fiscal year. He defended the administration of the bureau. While he had not defended all the acts of Commissioner Tanner, he could only say that that officer had followed in the wake of his predecessor, Gen. Black. Pending further debate the committee arose and the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed—Hawley Condemns the Blair Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the senate the committee on finance reported a substitute for the bill against trusts; placed on the calendar.

Immediately after the morning session, consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was resumed. An item of $2000 was inserted in aid of the Industrial Home Association, Utah. An amendment was offered by Hale, authorizing the use of $5000 for the relief of the Turtle Mountain band of Indians, Devil's Lake Agency. Teller said that when he was secretary of the interior he investigated the case of the Turtle Mountain Indians, and there were then but 300 of them, mostly half breeds. That number had now, according to the published statement, swelled to over 900, but these were not American Indians. They were Manitoba Chippewas, and if the doors of general distribution were thus opened to them, all the Chippewas in that country would flock into the United States. The British Chippewas should be sent back where they belonged. He wanted to put on record his denial of the statement, whether it came from the pulpit or elsewhere, that those Indians had been improperly treated by the government of the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

Amendments were also agreed to as follows:

For agricultural experiment stations in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah $40,000, for preliminary investigation for artesian wells for irrigation purposes within the area west of the 97th meridian and east of the foothills of the Rocky mountains, $20,000; making an additional appropriation of $60,000 for the fish commission.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed.

The Blair educational bill was then taken up and Hawley spoke in opposition.

Congress does not govern so well that it should undertake to do everything, said Hawley. There were not school houses enough in the city of Washington, which congress had exclusive jurisdiction. Half of the children had to attend school in the forenoon and half in the afternoon. Congress showed that it could not run the common schools of the District of Columbia. He found, too, that congress was not a success in the management of Indians, for he read every day charges that the government was robbing Indians, and he had read recently an eloquent protest from a chief of the Cherokees that they were crowded out of their lands. He found that Congress was impotent so far as the coast defence of the country were concerned. The government had a few cast-iron guns and had no protect on against a first-class or second-class ironclad. Three or four years ago there had been nothing but the ruins of a former brilliant navy, some poor old broken-down ragged cripples of ships. Now the country was beginning to have a navy, but still it was practically defenseless. He found the supreme court loaded down with neglected business, so that there was practically a denial of justice all over the United States, and congress had not been able or willing to reorganize and relieve that court. In short, he found everywhere proof that congress was not absolutely wise.

The bill was bad. It abandoned the original theory of the government and launched the government on an unbounded sea of wild theories.

Moody and Chandler spoke briefly in support of the bill, which then went over.

The house amendments to the Oklahoma bill were non-concurred in and a conference was ordered.

The following senate bills for public buildings were passed: Spokane Falls, $100,000; Walla Walla $30,000; Tacoma, $100,000; Seattle, $100,000.

The senate bill to establish certain ports of delivery in Alaska, at Mary Island, Wrangel, Juneau, Sand Point, Kodiak and Ounalaska, was passed. Adjourned.

HE WANTED A MILLION.

A Swindler's Bold Attack on the Adams Express Company.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A Fredericksburg, Va., special to the *Herald* states that one of the most gigantic schemes of fraud and forgery ever known in the country was made public to-day. This was a suit brought by Dr. Harrison Wagner, evidently an adventurer, against the Adams Express Co. for $1,56 ,875. The signatures to the documents were forged, and when Lawyer White was asked to represent the plaintiff in the suit, he denounced the scheme as a fraud and notified the officers of the express company. An examination proved to their satisfaction that forgeries had been committed, and the commonwealth's attorney was put to work. A firm of attorneys in Mecklenberg where the judgments were alleged to have been obtained, reported Wagner a fraud.

Wagner had so far been kept in ignorance of the action of the state and the express company. The latter's representatives will go to Stafford to-morrow to endeavor to obtain an indictment against Wagner. Wagner appeares at the Stafford court house February 25, and saw Clerk Bryan about filing the suit. He was staggered when informed that the writ tax on a suit of that amount would be nearly $1500. Bryan told him, however, that if he indorsed the fact that he only expected to recover a less amount he would be required to pay the writ tax on that amount. He made such an indorsement and filed the paper.

The basis of the suit is a note dated April, 1886, to the effect that the express company was lawfully indebted to Wagner in the sum named above, and signed by William B. Dinsmore, president of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Dinsmore died April 20, 1886. What the services were which entitled Wagner to such an amount was not stated.

Dr. Wagner stated to Bryan that it was very important for the whole matter to be kept quiet for a while. There was no dispute or litigation about the matter, but the company did not desire any publicity. He said to Bryan that if there was no hitch and he got the judgment he would give Bryan $10,000. It is claimed Wagner served time in a penitentiary several years ago for a similar game in Maryland.

Oregon Potatoes in Brisk Demand.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—[Special Telegram.]—The potato market is as firm as ever. Some 3000 sacks arrived from Oregon yesterday and much of this shipment was sold to-day. One lot of Burbanks was cleared out at $2 65 per central, while another small parcel of the same variety brought $3. Four carloads of Eastern stock came to hand yesterday. The steamer Alameda, which arrived in port Saturday, brought 2 4 sacks of potatoes from Australia.

Maysville, Ga., Swept by Fire.

ATHENS, Ga., March 18.—The entire business portion of Maysville, a town of 1000 inhabitants, was destroyed by fire to-day, together with a large number of residences. The amount of the loss is not ascertained.

The Northern Pacific are now selling first-class limited tickets through to Chicago for $67; second-class, $39. These are the lowest rates now in effect.

PEARS' SOAP is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

THE SNOW PLOWS AGAIN

Ceaseless Downpour From the Heavy Skies of California.

STRIKING MOLDERS IN LUCK

They Roll the Imported Eastern Laborers Into Good Unionists—Proceedings of the Transcontinental Association Meeting.

SACRAMENTO, March 18.—Rain came down without intermission all night, and there is no prospect of clearing. In many places in the valley the rain was very heavy, and there was rain at every point in Northern California where records are kept. There was rain and snow in the Sierra Nevadas last night and to-day, but the fall was relatively mild for that region. Eight inches of snow fell at Summit in twenty-four hours, six inches at Cisco, four at Emigrant Gap and two at Blue canyon. No interruption to traffic on the Central Pacific is anticipated. The new rotary reached Truckee this morning and was put to work at once in seven feet of packed snow on a siding in Strong's canyon. The old rotary is stationed at Emigrant Gap, and the Cyclone is at Cascade. Thus equipped, the railway company has the utmost confidence in its ability to cope with all the snow that may fall.

A landslide on the main Oregon line above Redding, occurred last night and delayed all trains en route. No one was injured by the slide, and it is simply a question of a short time when the obstruction will be removed and the rails cleared.

SISSONS, Cal., March 18.—Snow has been falling all day and turned to cold rain to-night. Travel was again obstructed by a slide in tunnel 9 and other points near there. The train from Redding has not arrived to-day. The Ashland train came in, and was sidetracked here waiting a clearance. Five engines and a snowplow were running at 7 this morning.

IMPORTED MOLDERS A FAILURE.

They Fraternize With the San Francisco Strikers and Join Their Ranks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The iron molders brought from the East by the Union Iron Works to take the place of strikers, arrived to-night in two divisions. The first of these [illegible] of them, were approached on the Oakland boat by delegates of the strikers, and seven of them were persuaded to repudiate their contract with the Union Iron Works and join the ranks of the strikers.

The second squad, consisting of men for the Fulton and Risdon Iron Works, landed at the Folsom street wharf, and the third squad, for the City Iron Works, at the Second street wharf. They were all placed inside the foundry buildings. The strikers slipped lithographed letters through the windows, appealing to them to abandon the bosses.

The men objected to being imprisoned, and were liberated and talked with the strikers, who claim to have persuaded six of them to join them. The molders left Philadelphia fifty-two in number, but ten deserted along the road.

It was announced yesterday that Huntington's iron foundry would close to-night, adding from fifteen to twenty molders' apprentices to the number of union molders now on a strike.

The executive committee of the Iron Molders' union has received a dispatch from President Fitzpatrick, of the International union, with headquarters at Cincinnati, stating that the International union of engineers suffers to levy a ten cents per capita tax on its 28,000 members, if the striking molders here desire their aid.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Sacramento Election Contest.

SACRAMENTO, March 18.—J. J. Nagel, a member of the republican city central committee, to-day filed papers in proceedings to contest the recent election of Mayor Comstock. The contestant alleges that the boards of officers in fifteen precincts counted and tallied ballots for W. D. Comstock upon which the name of Comstock did not appear, and that the board failed, neglected and refused to count and tally ballots for Eugene J. Gregory, upon which the name of Gregory did appear, and that by reasonof the malconduct of the several boards of election W. D. Comstock had been unlawful, fraudulently and unjustly declared elected. Judge Van Fleet made an order that a special session of court be held April 7 to hear and determine the contested election.

American Maltreated in Nicaragua.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Moritz Stern, who arrived here on the San Blas from Nicaragua yesterday, leaves for Washington to-night to complain to the government about treatment received in Nicaragua. He says he exchanged watches for a few days with one Charles Sweiz, of Granada, Nicaragua, to regulate Sweiz's watch, as he understood the work. Sweiz broke the crystal of his watch and he asked him to have it repaired before exchanging back. Sweiz had him arrested for stealing the watch. While in jail his papers of American citizenship were stolen from his trunk and he was forced to appeal to the German consul, being a German by birth. The consul had him set free. The case was tried and Stern acquitted. American Consul Wills, at Nicaragua, took no notice of his appeals.

The Transcontinental Meeting.

SAN DIEGO, March 18.—At this morning's meeting of the Transcontinental Railroad Association the California fruit growers committee a petition praying for lower rates to the East for fruits and canned goods. The petition was taken under advisement until to-morrow. The Canadian Pacific differentials, which were expected to cause some trouble, came up for adjustment, and the association concluded to let them go for another year without any change.

TRUE DISCIPLES OF CALVIN.

A Pittsburg Pastor Persecuted for Marrying His Dead Wife's Sister.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—Dr. Ewing, for twenty-five years pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church of this city, was to-day arraigned before the Monongahela presbytery on complaint of some of his congregation who objected to his marriage with his deceased wife's sister. A church law declares such a marriage incestuous, permitting a man to marry no nearer relative of his deceased wife than he could of his own.

So discontent spread in the church, and the result was that Dr. Ewing tendered his resignation, which the congregation refused to accept by a vote of 163 to 76. The matter was then taken to the presbytery, which to-day had a lively wrangle over it.

It ended in a resolution of censure, vote of 50 to 12. The minority thought the sentence was too light. They wanted the doctor all-charged from the ministry. An appeal was allowed to the synod, which will meet in December. Dr. Ewing's resignation was unanimously accepted by the presbytery.

A CHICAGO MURDER MYSTERY.

Woman Found Dying in the Street—She Was Afraid of Her Husband.

CHICAGO, March 18.—At an early hour yesterday morning a woman was found lying unconscious in the road at Fifty-fifth and Morgan streets. The police were summoned, but assumed she was intoxicated, and carted her off to the police station. She lay several hours and was then removed to the county hospital, where she died last night. The matter has assumed the proportions of an Eva Mitchell murder mystery. The woman was identified as a Mrs. Bingham, of Milwaukee, who left her husband some time ago and came to this city, where she has been living with an engineer named Taylor, who is employed in a down-town establishment. Taylor says she left her husband because she discovered that he had another wife living. Her sister tells the same story. The landlady of the apartment house where Taylor and the woman resided says she was in great fear of Bingham and asserts that a man resembling the description of him called on her last week.

The murdered woman left her sister's house Sunday evening to call for Taylor, it being her custom to wait for him each night until he was off duty at 9 o'clock. She never reached his place, and the next heard of her was when picked up as described above at a point five miles distant. Taylor asserts his innocence of any complicity in her taking off. Some of the jewelry which the woman wore was missing when she was found. The police are working on the case.

WHITE CAPS LAWFUL AGENTS.

Louisiana Supreme Court Quashes Indictments Against Regulators.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The state supreme court in the case of the St. Landry parish regulators decided in favor of the defendants. Accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary for luring the house of one Duplechin and shooting at him with intent to kill. They appealed to the supreme court alleging that they had no other intention than dragging forcibly from the house of Duplechin a woman named Tillie, who was wrongfully inclined and a disgrace to the community in which she resided. Duplechin had interfered and one of the crowd fired a shot to frighten him, but which severely wounded him. They had no intention of doing him bodily harm.

Defendants allege that they belong to a band of regulators or White Caps, and it was in pursuance of the principles of this organization that the assault on the woman Tillie was committed. The court quashed the indictment, holding that a criminal offense is not complete without felonious intent.

MRS. FLACK TESTIFIES.

Her Signature Forged—Defense Attempts to Prove Her an Inebriate.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The wife of Sheriff Flack was a witness to-day in the case against her husband for conspiracy. She was hysterical under cross-examination. She told the story now familiar, denying that she had signed the petition for divorce from her husband, and charging forgeries of certain signatures handed to her for inspection. Among these was her own petition in the present action. The defense seeks to establish that she is and has been an inebriate.

CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN LAUGH.

They Don't Think the White Trust Will Freeze Them Out of Business.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Chinese laundrymen of New York could not be made to believe that the American Laundry Union is able to freeze them out of business. The president of the Chinamen's union, in an interview to-day, expressed the opinion that they would be able to hold their own.

News From Astoria.

ASTORIA, March 18.—[Special Telegram.]—Two Russians had a fishing boat capsized in a squall on the river to-day. They clung to the bottom of the boat until picked up by the steamer Rich. They had drifted near the bar, and the boat could not be picked up and drifted out.

Larry Sullivan and "Scotty" signed articles for a finish fight, to take place in April, for a purse. "Scotty" will use skin gloves, Sullivan three-ounce.

The city street car line is to be extended to Alderbrook immediately, with electric motor instead of horses used for the whole line. Bids for construction are soon to be received.

The Astoria & South Coast road will commence laying track to Seaside in a short time, so as to have the road open for summer travel.

Strange Marriage Law.

Public Opinion.

The *Times of India* publishes the rules which the Bombay government, with the assent of the governor general, has drawn up for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadva Kanbi caste in the district of Ahmedabad and Kaira. Power to make these rules is given under the act for the prevention of female infanticide. Some of them are curious. The chenlio, or present given at the betrothal by the bride's father to the bridegroom's father is not to exceed one rupee and seven annas and betel nuts. The marriage chenlio payable to the bridegroom's father may be one rupee and shall not exceed 100 rupees. The value of the cocoanuts distributed at the marriage procession is not to exceed ten rupees, and the same limit is fixed on the value of the mosalu, or present by the bride's maternal relation. The payment at the ceremony when the bridegroom touches with his finger his mother-in-law's dress must not go beyond two rupees. The number of dinner parties given by the bride's family is not to be more than five, and the number of guests at each not more than twenty-five. The marriage party going to the bride's village are not to spend more than thirty rupees, and when the bridegroom is invited to a social evening at his father-in-law's house he is not to be paid more than two rupees nor to take with him more than five men.

Regain your appetite by using Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, only 25 cents. Be sure you get the genuine.

DIGGING UP THE DEAD.

Ghastly Remains of Firemen From Indianapolis Ruins.

ONE SLOWLY BURNED TO DEATH

Ten Lives Were Lost, and the Bodies of All but One Have Been Found—President Harrison Heads a Relief Fund.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—Great crowds surrounded the ruins of the Bowen-Merrill building this morning. An army of workmen were engaged in removing the wreckage to exhume the bodies of the dead. The work of clearing away the wreckage was continued throughout the day with renewed energy. The floors and roof lay one upon the other, with burnt books and stationery sandwiched in between.

At 9 o'clock this morning the crushed and mangled remains of Tony Voltz was found and extricated. It was about 8 o'clock when the dead fireman was located. Some one noticed his head protruding from the debris. Quick work revealed his form in an almost standing position, leaning slightly forward with one hand clasped upon his head. It would appear that he had been struck by something and placed his hand there before the fatal blow came.

The most horrible of all was the condition of Stormer, whose dead body was taken out at 2.45 o'clock, with one leg burned entirely off. He must have died in terrible agony, as there is no evidences of his having been killed by falling bricks or timber. It seems he died with the agony of the burning of his leg. Woodruff only now remains in the mass of ruins.

The list of dead as far as now known is as follows, all firemen:

ANDREW O. CHERRY
GEORGE FAULKNER.
EMIT STORMER.
DAVID R. LOWRY.
ULYSSES G. GLAZIER.
HENRY D. WOODRUFF.
GEORGE GLENN.
ALBERT HARTMAN.
ANTHONY VOLZ.
THOMAS A. BLOCK.

The injured number eighteen.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—[Special Telegram.]—The accident at Indianapolis yesterday, by which a number of firemen lost their lives by a roof falling in and plunging the unfortunate men into a seething mass of flames below, has set Indianans at work to relieve the families of the victims. Perry S. Heath, correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, has the matter in charge, and subscriptions received at his office and at the office of the treasurer of the United States up to noon to-day amounted to more than $600. Of this amount President Harrison subscribed $200, Attorney-General Miller $100 and Treasurer Huston $50. Every member of the delegation in congress from Indiana also subscribed. It is believed that $1000 will be raised by night.

EAT A GOOD SUPPER.

What Is the True Way to Secure Refreshing Sleep.

Going to bed with a well-filled stomach is the essential prerequisite of refreshing slumber says the *American Analyst*. The cautions so often reiterated in old medical journals against late suppers were directed chiefly to the bibulous habits of those early times. When at every late feast the guests not unseldom drank themselves under the table, or needed strong assistance to reach their couch, the canon against such indulgence was not untimely. Nature and common sense teach us that a full stomach is essential to quiet repose. Every man who has found it difficult to keep awake after a hearty dinner has answered the problem for himself. There are few animals that can be trained to rest until after they are fed.

Man, as he comes into the world, presents a condition it would be well for him to follow in all his after-life. The sweetest minstrel ever sent out of paradise cannot sing a newborn child to sleep on an empty stomach. We have known reckless nurses to give the little ones a dose of paregoric or soothing syrup in place of its cup of milk, when it was too much trouble to get the latter, but this is the one alternative. The little stomach of the sleeping child, as it becomes gradually empty, folds on itself in plates; two of these make it restless; three will open its eyes, but by careful soothing these may be closed again; four plaits and the charm is broken; there is no more sleep in that household until that child has been fed. It seems to us so strange that with this example before their eyes full-grown men are so slow to learn the lesson.

The farmer does it for his pig, who would squeal all night if it were not fed at the last moment, and the groom knows that his horse will paw in his stall until he has had his meal. But when he wishes to sleep himself he never seems to think of it. To sleep, the fullness of the blood must leave the head; to digest the eaten food the blood must come to the stomach. Thus, sleep and digestion are natural allies; one helps the other.

Man, by long practice, will train himself to sleep on an empty stomach, but it is more the sleep of exhaustion than the sleep of refreshment. He wakes up after such a troubled sleep feeling utterly miserable until he has had a cup of coffee or some other stimulant, and he has so injured the tone of his stomach that he has little appetite for breakfast. Whereas, one who allows himself to sleep after a comfortable meal awakes strengthened, and his appetite has been quickened by that preceding indulgence.

The difficulty in recovery comes from the fact that we are such creatures of our habits it is impossible to break away from them without persistent effort. In this case the man who has eaten nothing after 6 o'clock and retires at 10 or 11 takes to bed an empty stomach, upon which the action of the gastric juices makes him uncomfortable all night. If he proposes to try our experiment he will sit down and eat a tolerably hearty meal. He is unaccustomed to this at that hour and has a sense of discomfort with it. He may try it once or twice, or even longer, and then he gives it up, satisfied that for him it is a failure.

The true course is to begin with just one or two mouthfuls the last thing before going to bed. And this should be light food, easily digested. No cake or pastry should be indulated. One mouthful of cold roast beef, or lamb, cold chicken and a little crust of bread will do to begin with, or, what is better still, a spoonful or two of condensed milk (not the sweetened that comes in cans) in three times as much warm water. Into this cut half a pared peach and two or three little squares of bread, the whole to be one-fourth or one-sixth of what would be a light lunch.

Increase this very gradually, until at the end of a month or six weeks the patient may indulge in a bowl of milk, two peaches, with a half hard roll or a crust of home-made bread. When peaches are gone take baked apples with the milk till strawberries come and eat the latter till peaches come again. This is the secret of our health and vitality. We often work until after midnight, but eating the comfortable meal is the last thing to do every night of the year. This is not an untried experiment or one depending on the testimony of a single witness.

BERNHARDT AT HOME.

Her Former Eccentricities Vanished, Leaving Behind a Gracious Woman.

In a room where the glow from a huge fire of logs gleamed on walls tapestried with scarlet stuff almost hidden by pictures, medallions, bronzes, enamels and faces, over antique and curiously carven furniture in massive wood incrusted with mother of pearl, ivory and marquetery, and [illegible] Japanese vases as tall as a man filled with palms and ferns, says a writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, the great tragedienne received on a couch covered with white bear skins and heaped with fragrant gold embroidered cushions of violet silk. About her are the trophies of her triumphs—huge bouquets of rare exotics fading amid their streamers of red, pink and yellow ribbons, flagons and great goblets of beaten silver and incrusted gold, and crowns of laurel in beaten gold and silver.

On a credence table is a curious collection of mechanical dolls, wonderful in the realism of their movement; opposite, a chair covered with antique bric-a-brac of incalculable value; all about, everywhere, covering the floor, couches and chairs, are skins of soft fur, tiger, panther, wildcat, lynx and beaver, while here and there seven blocks uphold unfinished busts veiled in muslin, which potter's clay, marked with the artist's thumb, awaits her rare interviews of leisure for completion.

As she rises to greet her friends, in her black, narrow-skirted gown, severe in cut and fashioning, which she wears in mourning for her husband, she looks the "Dame Sol" of fifteen years ago, save that she is no longer lithe, and has become a blonde, though one may never associate the idea of age with the eternally young Sarah, even though her daughter-in-law, the Princes Jabionowska, has been guilty of the indiscretion of making her a grandmother; still, with the maturity of years has vanished much of her waywardness and eccentricity. There is no longer an androgyne in jacket and trousers of white flannel romping in guise of a gamin in the studio, no more coffins cushioned with white satin doing duty as sofas, no longer the silver-mounted skull brimming with sparkling wine; even the tame lion is dead who was wont to bite the legs of importunate bores much to his mistress' delight and her guests' consternation. In her place two handsome dogs—Capitaine, the blooded greyhound, and Rosco, the red-haired setter—spring at the coming guest in greeting.

Sarah Bernhardt's life is extremely simple. Her rooms are a rendezvous for dramatic authors and known and unknown poets of both sexes, who come to read their poems to her, who occupy her mornings, to whom she listens so graciously that a friend exclaimed on one occasion:

"Oh, how good you are!"

"Not at all," answered the actress. "I am not good; at least, I have no natural goodness, which is the only true kind, and which I love and admire more than anything. I am not good by instinct, but by reflection and by my will."

If by chance she is free for a morning she devotes the leisure to her sculpture, of which she is very fond. At half-past 11 she breakfasts and dresses for the brilliant breakfast at which she entertains her intimate friends, among whom is usually included her son, Maurice, and his wife, for whom she shows great affection. This marriage caused considerable scandal at the time of its celebration, two years ago, as the lady is a daughter of King Victor Emanuel. But as some friend who had grown weary of the talk of mesalliance said maliciously one day, "*Quoi donc!* Maurice is the son of the Prince de Ligne."

In the afternoon she is at home to everybody, and well do they abuse the privilege. She is adored by her friends of both sexes, though it may be safely said she inspires much hatred as love among people in general. Women crowd around her to kiss her hands, and even

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter

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Daily, with Sunday, per month	$1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Sunday edition, weekly, per year	3 00
The Weekly, per year	2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered Sunday included	30c

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MARQUAM GRAND—A POOR RELATION 8 P M

NEW PARK—A NIGHT OFF 8 10 P M

CORDRAY'S—THE DANITTS 7 30 P M

CYCLORAMA—GETTYSBURG.

CORT'S STANDARD THEATER—VAUDEVILLE.

U S SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, O., March 18, 1890.

Place of Observation	Bright of Sun	Temp	Rain fall	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Weather
Portland	0	64	0	S	6	Rain
Olympia	0	66	44	SW	8	Rain
Roseburg	0	68	10	S	4	Cloudy
Red Bluff	20	64	0	S	3	Rain
Sacramento	0	0		S	6	Clear
Spokane	20	1	4	W	12	Cloudy
Walla Walla	0			SW	6	Rain
Fort Canby	0	52	66	44	SE	60

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Temp.	Rain fall	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Weather.
8 A M	30	46	0	SE	12	5
8 P M	30	61	0	S	12	07

Rain. Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 63; minimum temperature 40; mean temperature, 51; range, 23; river, 5.8 ft.; change in 24 hours, 0.0 ft.

Total precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 42.31; average precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 40.8; excess in precipitation from July 1, 1889, 2.18 inches.

To-Day's Weather

San Francisco, March 17.—Forecast till 8 P. M., Wednesday, for Oregon and Washington: Southwesterly winds; cooler.

OREGONIANA

The building of the Elgin branch and the Hunt road will make lively times in Grand Ronde valley and the fight over the county seat will be a bitter one.

J. C. Luce, who is a candidate on the republican ticket for sheriff of Grant county, says that the loss of sheep in the Lower John Day valley will average 33⅓ per cent.

McCoy of Walla Walla, is securing large numbers of Eastern Oregon mail contracts at astonishingly low figures. It is reported that he took the Vale Burns line six trips per week, for $5900.

O. Guernsey has secured the contract to build the new bridge across the John Day river leading from Canyon City to Long Creek. The price to be paid for the work is $995.75. The highest bid was $1500.

Pendleton has among its citizens a dramatist who has written a melo drama entitled 'Five Points by Gas Light.' It is highly sensational and the author will produce his play at Pendleton, and will paint the scenery himself.

Mr. William Reid, president of the Astoria & South Coast Railway Company states that all workmen on the Hillsboro end of the line have been paid up to February 1 and that no suits have been brought against the Construction company except one by a young engineer for $53, which the company resist on the claim that it is an erroneous charge.

Between thirty and forty students of both sexes were suspended from the Salem university Wednesday by President Van Scoy to await the action of the faculty. In the absence of Professor Arnold, who is sick, they were guilty of the great offense of romping in his room without permission. They will probably be reinstated upon proper apology to the faculty.

Republican success is assured in Wallowa county if a good ticket is nominated, says the *Chieftain*. When we say a good ticket, we mean one composed of men that will fill the respective offices with ability and with fidelity to the county's interests. The people will demand such men at the coming election, and the republican county convention should recognize the force of the demand.

WASHINGTONIAN

The Lummi Indian reservation five miles west of Whatcom contains 14 000 acres of the finest land in the county most of which is held in severalty by a band of roving Indians, numbering about 110, many of whom are said to be subjects of British Columbia.

The old colony mill about the only one on Puget sound of any size run by water power, is now being operated by the Fairhaven Land Company, and is turning out 35 000 feet daily. There is an electric light plant connected with the mill and as soon as an electrician arrives the company will make arrangements to run the mill night and day and at the same time to operate the light plant.

There is a reservation of Chehalis Indians about fifteen miles west of Centralia. About 200 of them are supporting themselves there by the peaceable occupation of farming. About the only expense the government has with them is the school there in which is taught not only the common branches of education but the principles of good farming and citizenship.

Large quantities of the finest coal have been discovered twenty miles west of Port Angeles. Several veins have been discovered much nearer there but at the short distance of twenty miles coal in abundance has been found. Mr. Foster, who is a reliable gentleman, one of the most experienced prospectors on Puget sound, believes that no other county in the state of Washington contains more coal than Clallam county.

J. B. Johnson made a queer 'find' a few days ago, while burning a large spruce stump on his farm up the Wynoochie near Montesano. The stump was very large and well preserved. In overturning it after it had burned some time he found almost in the center of the tree a well preserved vine maple limb, or shoot, full six inches in diameter, firmly imbedded in the spruce wood.

It has now been a little over nine months since the Seattle fire. In the burned district, leaving out the wharves and warehouses, about one half of the buildings that have been started since the fire are completed. Those that are not completed are in every stage of development from a completed foundation up to a windowless structure of five stories. There are a large number of the first class that will be built the coming summer, and there are many of the latter class that will be finished with in a month.

The Union Pacific are now running two daily trains through to Chicago without change. Elegant vestibuled trains of first-class coaches, Pullman palace sleepers, tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars attached. Trains leave Portland at 7 A. M. and 11 P. M. Through sleeping car reservations can be had at 122 Third street, corner Oak. Union ticket office, corner Third and Oak streets.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the best equipped line, for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

The town is growing south.

A Minister's Story.

A minister and his little boy cured of obstinate skin diseases by the Cuticura Remedies. Praises them everywhere—in the pulpit, home, and in the street.

Cured by Cuticura.

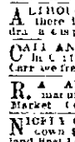
For about thirteen years I have been troubled with eczema or some other cutaneous disease which culminated as I did to cure. Hearing of the CUTICURA REMEDIES I resolved to give them a trial and purchased one box of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP. I followed the directions carefully, and it affords me much pleasure to say that before using two boxes of the CUTICURA, four cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT I was entirely cured.

In addition to my own case, my baby boy, then about five months old, was suffering with what I supposed to be the same disease, as it also broke out on the left side of his head, which was coated over with a solid scab from which there was a constant flow of pus, which was sickening to look upon. Besides two large tumor like kernels on the back of his head. Like to you and your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES, the result was perfect. Well and healthy skin and hair has been scattered so that there is only one little spot on his left ear as a reminder of his terrible disease. I would that the whole world of sufferers from skin and blood diseases knew the value of our CUTICURA REMEDIES as I do.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES and CUTICURA SOAP are sold everywhere. Price of CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all pains, inflammation and weakness of the aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain killing strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible.

NEW TO DAY

BOY WANTED—SANBORN, VAIL & CO., 172 First street. 19m-r

TYPEWRITING CHEAP—LEHRBERG'S REAL Estate Exchange, Tele. 505. Corner Fifth and Burnside.

BUGGY HORSE FOR SALE AT 365 INQUIRE at stable, corner 2d and North 19th sts. 18m-t

TYPEWRITING—NO. 2 WASHINGTON ST., Phone 548. W. A. RIDDOUT, Stenog. 20tm-r

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS or approved security. G. R. OFFMAN, 93 2d st.

LITTS' COMPLETE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS and cloaks are most of them from his Paris house.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SODA WATER fountain in good condition. Address P. O. box 20. 17m-r

ELLIS' EAST PORTLAND FENCE WORKS, corner Fifth and J streets, fence your lots and farms. 18m-r

COOK STOVES—$7, $10, $12 AT O'REILLY'S, Third and Morrison sts. Crockery and lamps to suit the times. 26tf

LITTS—WRAPPERS AND TEA GOWNS ARE Excelled in wisdom and parlors. ml4tfr

COMFORTABLE ROOMS IN NICE HOME IN NICE S. location, for the people. James T. Gray & Co., No. 1 Alder st. 15m-r

BORGLUST & BLEILING, 311 WASHINGTON St., have received an elegant line of spring and summer woolens. 15m-r

GET YOUR TYPEWRITING DONE CHEAP at COFFIN & SMITH'S, 208 Morrison, cor. First and Alder. Pacific Coast Agents. 4m-r

WE CAN PLACE $1 000 FOR 7 MONTHS AT 10 per cent on gilt edged security. W. C. Steel & Co., 141 Morrison street. ●

FOR SALE—2 BEST CENTRALLY LOCATED fruit farms, terms reasonable; no agents need answer. Address A. B., Oregonian. 18tfm-r

CALIFORNIA FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, new run and dog. Will sell for $85 cash. W. C. STEEL, 141 Morrison street. m14tfr

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON NEAR Alberta st. Address, stating price, lots, edges, Block 10, Oregonian. 17m-r

ONE ACRE IN FIFTH ADDITION to Albina at a bargain; easy payments. Inquire of J. D. & S. BALL, Washington st. 1*

ALTHOUGH THE HEAVY RAIN CONTINUES there is no wet soil in Corbett's Addition. The drainage is perfect. 20tm-r

CALL AND SEE OUR 4,000 56x100 FOOT LOTS in Corbett's addition only 1 mile west of Mt. Tabor. Carr will be free to such as call. J. Morris, agt. 19m-r

R. A. ANDERSON, WHOLESALE CANDY manufacturer, No. 124 First st., bet. Ellis and Market. Country orders solicited. Telephone 612. ●

NIGHT & CLEARED HALF PAST HOME. $5.00 down and $5 per month without interest. The Portland Real Estate Company, 91 Washington st. ●

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN EAST PORTLAND for sale on installments. H. H. Simmons, First National Bank building, cor. Washington and First. ●

$225 FOR ACRE; WILL BUY SOME CHOICE Acreage in Improvement No. 2, south of the river. APPLEGATE AND LEE, 24 Sherlock building. ●

BARGAIN—5 ACRES, SIX BLOCKS FROM station at Mount Tabor; $200 each; $50 cash, balance $10 per month. J. F. Hyland & Co., 134 First st. 19m

ONE ACRE NEAR TABOR; FINE VIEW; well situated; 3 miles out; part cash; small payments. J. F. HOLLAD & SHIRLEY, Vail's office. 1

REMOVAL—O'REILLY'S STOVE STORE WILL remove about March 10 to 268 First st., bet. Stark and Madison, where they will be pleased to see all their friends. 20tf

$3500. 7½ ACRES, ADJOINING PITTOCK'S addition; fine location for platting. WILCOX & SHRADER, 24 Stark st., Portland, Or. 1of

FOR SALE—A YOKE OF OXEN WELL broken; about 8½ years old; also four good work mules. Inquire northwest corner Third and Ash streets. J. Bell & Co. 18m-r

FOR ARTISTIC PAPERING, KALSOMINING and painting in all its branches, go to Steele's. He is Portland's leading decorator. First-class work and prices reasonable. 17m-tf

$3200 WILL BUY HOUSES AND LOT on Sixth north of Hall; 7 rooms; lot 50x100; all in fruit; a bargain. Call and investigate. REED & SHIRLEY, 7 Washington st. 1*

MANUFACTURER—A CITY OF 10 000 NEEDS one; made a gift of land on easy terms. The best shops wanted; all kinds. Apply to VANTER-WILCOX, 11 Chamber of Commerce. 14tf

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and diamonds; low rates; no delay. Notes discounted. HAMILTON, 3 Washington block, Washington and Fourth sts. 16m-r

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CARLISLE ave., near Mississippi; 6 rooms; lot 50x100; $1,500. E. J. Holland & Co., 134 First street. 18tf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ROOMING house of 18 rooms; elegantly furnished; centrally located; reason for selling, ill health. REED & SHIRLEY, 7 Washington st. 1*

$3600—LOT AND HOUSE IN SIDE HEIGHTS addition to East Portland; five lots to street; all under cultivation; well; good location; $600 cash, balance to suit purchaser. $600. W. C. Deane & Co., 245 Washington st. 16m-tfr

FOR SALE—5 ACRE TRACT, HOUSE AND barn, orchard and all under cultivation; 3 miles out; 1 mile from State road; $1,000; $200 cash, balance to suit. Call on or address M. J. Cole, Tualatin, Or. 16m-tfr

$10,500 FOR A 16-ROOM RESIDENCE with all modern improvements on 6 lots at 21 and Everett. Would trade for vacant lot first or second class. REED & SHIRLEY, 7 Washington st. 1*

MACHINE AND COUNTER HELP WANTED at once in the Ivy Pressed Brick Co.'s yard, foot of Ivy st. 17m-r

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, 3 MILES FROM CITY on electric line; 3 acres in fruit; 5 room house; well; $1,500 cash; will take part in trade. Address 5 acres, Oregonian. 17m-r

CENTRAL MERCHANDISE STORE IN SOUTH Germantown, Oregon, for sale or trade for improved property in Portland; stock will invoice where property is offered in trade; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once; $4000 is required. Reasons for selling, ill health. For further particulars apply to W. C. Deane & Co., 245 Washington st. 1*

MONEY TO LOAN AT THE LOW est rates of interest made on first class improved property in the city. Apply to I. VAN & CO., 5 Chamber of Commerce. 23tf

MORE MONEY! MORE PEOPLE! MORE Lumber! The Northwestern Portland Investment Co. is now ready to offer for sale a large number of choice lots in Couch's addition, on the line of the Willamette Iron & Steel Co.'s works. Apply at office of the company, 209 Stark st. 1

PORTLAND HEIGHTS—ON THE Portland Heights car line; choice lots for sale; best view in the city; terms easy. H. W. Corbett & Co., 288 First st. 14 tf

WHEATLAND LOTS, $100 and $5 per month, no interest; all elevated high and dry; terms, 10 cents per foot. Apply to or address Wheatland Terminal Co., 209 Stark st., upstairs, Portland, Or. ●

LOSS OR LACK OF MANHOOD, HOW perfectly restored (secret); a medical triumph; just published; sent by mail (in sealed envelope); free of charge; 5 cents postage. Address Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass. ●

DR. E. A. JONES, Physician and Surgeon, Washington Bldg., Fourth and Washington. Diseases of women a specialty. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M.

OPENING, NEW TURKISH BATH, elegant furnished rooms, 68 S. W. cor. Third and Mill sts. Mrs. Mary Brandt, prop. 1*

AT LAST—ALL WHO HAVE BEEN waiting with impatience to make a visit will now have a chance. Call at H. H. HILDEBRAND & CO.'S, 72 Washington st. and find out cheap real estate. 1*

FREE—THE ONLY PLACE IN THE city where a full suit of clothes or ladies' dress will be made free of charge is at Union Tailoring Co.'s, 209 Yamhill st., and H. Telephone 663. 1

50 MORRISON IS THE FIRST PLACE where all the office residents fill milk direct from the cow. 1

TO GLENHAVEN HOME buyers—Lots are selling for $75 and $80 on the installment plan. REED & SHIRLEY, 7 Washington st. 14m-tf

5 Cents a Day

Buys lots in Alder's addition, where lots are selling for $100 on the installment plan.

SHERMAN D. BROWN, 3 Morrison St.

PORTLAND'S PROPERTY TO-DAY.

HUGHES, BROWN & CO., 72 Washington St.

A Good Lot for $5

Cleared, fenced and in fruit. Interest. Portland in 10. Will sell PANTLIND & FORBES, Real Estate Agents, 111 Sherlock building. Call for free transportation to lots.

$2.50 PER WEEK

buys a lot. Only a few left. Call early. Time to suit purchasers. Lots will be worth $100 each in 60 days. Call to-day. Terms, $2.50 per week. Lots on Mississippi avenue, Williams avenue and Albina. Only $100 each

RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES

UNFURNISHED ROO... Hall st.

SANT FURNISHED ROOMS COMPLETE ... gentlemen use of bath ...

RENT — FIRST ... furnished ... st.

H FOR RENT FOR ... ing. Inqu... room 56 ... st. Mor inq... st

RENT—NICELY FUR... HED ... ...ements ... ply ... st

ISHED ROOMS FOR ROOMKEEPING ... Columbia ... seven ... st

RENT—FURNISHED ... ROOM ... ...onable with use of bath ...

RENT—OFFICE ORGAN ... location low rent ... st

LET—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS ... of single at 207 ... st

FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE ... housekeeping at 145 Fifth st.

RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ... housekeeping at 85 ... st

RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ... tlemen at 424 First st

RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ... oms suitable for light housekeeping ... Twelfth st

E-FURNISHED ROOMS AT MODERATE ... ing or en suite ... st

d Sixteen West End ... st

RENT—ONE-HALF OF RESIDENCE ... y st.

SE—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS ... rent either ... new at 366 Last Park ...

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ... ly located with fire in private family ... Stark street.

LY FURNISHED ROOMS GAS AND ... ith, references required 129 Eighth, ...

SH EVERYWHERE WITH NICE YAMHILL ... no charge to or for tenants. FLATT ...

RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ... in suite ... and bath and good table board ... 450 Yamhill st.

RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, ... nished front rooms, ... board if desired ... 346 16th st, cor Yamhill

RENT—HOUSES AND STORES

RENT—PART OF FOUR-STORY BRICK ... h, kitchen and use of piano ... Apply at room ... First st, cor Ash

AGE OF FOUR ROOMS FOR RENT ... pantry for sale ... good cistern and fruit ... sell at 410 Knott Park st.

RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ... house, excellent location; furniture will be ... a sacrifice to renter. James T Gray & Co., ... Alder st.

RENT—A FURNISHED 6-ROOM ... e all new parties with small children need ... No. 405 7th st

RENT — NEW 5 ROOM HOUSE, ... Albina 1 block from motor. Apply ... Jefferson sts.

ENT—5 ROOM COTTAGE, FURNITURE ... sale cheap. Apply between 12 and 5 ... First st

T—LARGE STORE ON NORTH FIRST ... also entrance on Front st. Inquire Bow... er F and Front

HOUSE FOR RENT 53 ROOMS ... irteenth and S streets. Terms—Apply to ... nklin Saloon North Front and F streets, opp ... d storage.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FISH MARKET ON YAMHILL ST., ... bet Third and Fourth sts. ... Apply at premises. Terms cash.

SALE—ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT, ... siness good rent reasonable fine locality to be ... r less than it is actually worth. Address L B, ... regonian.

WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ... established restaurant, or will sell all. A ... ock cure Oregonian.

A SALOON IN A GOOD LOCATION, ... reason for selling. Address L and J, care ... an.

NER AND PRACTICAL NEWSPAPER ... an with about $300 cash or good backing can ... a good opening by addressing East Oregonian, ... regonian.

SALE—CIGAR AND CANDY STORE, ... od will stock fixtures and furniture cheap ... going East. Bates & Co., 74 Washington.

ING HOUSE FOR SALE—10 ROOMS IN ... ne $130 per month; rent $40; nicely furnished, ... good roomers. Inquire at No. 167 Third st., ... ite in the Cambridge block.

ALE—A DRUG STORE IN CITY DOING ... siness of $9000 a year; expenses very light; ... on Drug Store P O Box 62.

MARKET FOR SALE ON SEVENTH ... ave items additional good custom. Also house ... for sale. Apply at the market.

SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, ... oroughly furnished. Apply at 103 Eighth st., ... en Wasco and Sherman.

MERCIAL INVESTMENTS IN ALL ... mmercial ... (Cmil) PLATO 9 Yamhill.

SALE — FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING ... ness centrally located of 7 years standing; ... ll selling furniture of 8 rooms in the class ... house; rooms rented will not be sold. Cause ... I are going to leave city. Address B C box ... O.

SALE—I WILL SACRIFICE MY ... ENTIRE stock of hair goods, wigs, bangs, ... e theory, etc., etc. Also a well ... ished parlor and connection, if desired. ... e can be disposed of business ... Call ... rnish, this ... Carl Koeber, ... ermain st ... to 5 P. M.

SALE—A REMINGTON STANDARD ... e, ... ; ... ; ... ;

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

THE PASSING OF BISMARCK.

The resignation of the chancellorship of the German empire by Prince Bismarck loses something of its transcendent importance from the conditions which have gradually modified his relations to the empire on the one hand and to the nation on the other. The very fact that it is possible to speak of the empire as one thing and the nation as another illustrates the vital change in their relations to each other and his relations to both which minimizes the importance of his surrender of power Truth is the real power of Bismarck, based upon the admiration and confidence of the people began insensibly to decline when he undertook the civil administration of the great military power his genius enabled him to build up in a non military age Concealed at first by the glamor of his military achievements this decadence grew more and more visible and was patent to the whole world long before the death of the old emperor His rule could not have been perpetuated long after the death of his long matured beloved sovereign In any event New conditions with which his methods instincts and training unfitted him to deal came every year more positively into being The German people was growing and crackling the shell of the German empire Social questions, commercial questions questions of labor and wages of tariff and taxation, of emigration and conscription demanded solution, and the people were disposed to solve them for themselves Their plan of solution constantly left more and more out of account the vital feature of Bismarck's system the maintenance of a great military empire as the power of a great standing army fed by forced conscription and supported by grinding taxation

Collision was inevitable It was delayed first by the love and admiration in which the old emperor was held by all his subjects and second by the hope inspired by the succession to the throne of his more liberal and enlightened son Had Frederick lived and fulfilled the hope his character inspired Bismarck would none the less have fallen down power but he would have left the government in wiser and safer hands He would have resigned because he could not share in the wise and large concessions to popular aspirations Frederick was ready to make whatever the consequence to the military system But they would have been made nevertheless and the empire would have had some hope of wholesome and enduring growth He would have resigned in disgust perhaps Now he resigns in de part In place of the stern but sagacious absolutism of William I founded on the love and admiration of his subjects, and the temperate and liberal constitutional government strengthened by the sympathy and support of the people, which we hoped from Frederick he sees only the prospect of a despotism, neither sagacious nor strong incarnated in a ruler neither loved nor admired, in conflict with the spirit of the age and without the sympathy or support of the people Young William cannot do what William I could do He will not do what Frederick would have done He has the will to be a despot without the strength He wants to play the medieval tyrant in a modern age to pay the father stern or benevolent, as the whim seizes him, to a people which has outgrown paternalism and laughs at its terrors and benevolence alike

Bismarck is shrewder than the young emperor and sees that the pate nail game is played out in Germany realizes that divine right died with old William He would have prolonged his power and was even while he lived by a sagacious use of somewhat tricky balancing of parties and manipulation of persons But he will not trust the risk of such a struggle against the spirit of the age and the will of the people as the young emperor seems bent upon undertaking He would have been willing to juggle with parliamentary government through another session if he could have had his own way but even his tried courage and splendid audacity hesitates before the task of annulling parliamentary government altogether, and ruling by personal will under the name of divine right which William II has set for himself and his successors This is the real secret of his resignation He dares not risk his fame and his person in a mad scheme to govern by kingly and military power a nation which has grown able and willing to govern itself He would juggle with the people He dares not try to crush them Young William has more courage but it is the courage of the bull before the locomotive Bismarck is wise to get off the track His own fame is safe He could not increase it under any circumstances He might fatally mar it and worse, by remaining responsible for the government of Germany He is more to be envied in retirement than William on the throne

THE NEW SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The committee on ways and means has reached a rather satisfactory agreement upon the sugar schedule They have decided it is said to reduce the tax on sugar of all kinds, raw and refined about 50 per cent. If the figures are correctly given in the dispatch printed yesterday however the reduction should be more than 50 per cent Sugar below No 13 Dutch standard of color is raw and unfit for use without refining About $70 000 000 worth of this sugar was imported last year paying from 1 4 10 to 2 4 10 cents per pound duty This is equivalent to a duty of from 60 to 85 per cent ad valorem or an average of between 70 and 75 per cent This yielded between $50 000 000 and $60 000 000 of revenue in 1887 Under the present law sugar between No 13 and No 16 Dutch standard or the lowest grade sugar fit for domestic use pays 2¾ cents per pound or about 87 per cent This duty is prohibitive and only about $10 000 worth was imported in 1887 The committee proposes to tax all these grades of sugar the raw and three lower grades of refined 30 per cent ad valorem The present duty on refined sugar above No 16 is 3 and 3½ cents, or nearly 90 per cent ad valorem and none is imported to speak of For these duties the committee will substitute an uniform ad valorem of 40 per cent

This is not so good as the abolition of the entire sugar tax but it is better than the bounty proposition and better than the repeal of the whole tax on raw sugar leaving that on refined as it now is There are two objects in reducing the sugar tariff to reduce the revenue and to reduce the price of sugar The committee consider that the duty they have fixed upon will reduce the revenue $25 000 000 to $28 000 000 They are probably right if they take raw sugar alone into account But it should be borne in mind that the reduction by one half of the duty on refined sugars may stimulate their importation and so increase the revenue from that source This ought not to happen however if the reduction accomplishes its second object and reduces the domestic price of sugar The theory of the new tariff bill is to reduce the cost of raw sugar to the refiner so that one cent per pound and three mills will enable them to give consumers the benefit of the reduction by meeting the market foreign competition of their refined Keep up their prices For present duty on refined sugar is supposed to be is high enough to keep out the product of the German refineries By reducing this an average of a cent and a half per pound, it is probably considered that enough foreign competition will be permitted to compel the refineries to reduce their price at least a cent a pound, or as much as they make by the reduction on raw sugars

The sugar schedule is plainly intended to be framed in the interest of the consumer, who has been taxed to support the Louisiana planter on the one hand and the New York sugar trust on the other The new tariff bill will hit both the planter and the trust. It will hit the planter hardest because it permits the trust to recoup its losses on refined sugar by buying raw sugar cheaper but the planter isn't of much account anyway and he belongs to the crowd that has been trying to hit every other producer in the country while it protected him The committee has made a good enough sugar tariff for the present but it will not content the people who consume sugar long The entire tax on this article of universal food consumption grown almost entirely abroad is an anomaly even in our comprehensive protective system The whole duty must go sooner or later

LEGAL AID FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Senator Ingalls's fatherly care of the soldier is indeed touching In proof of this is called the bill introduced recently into the senate of the United States which provides that a soldier who has lost both eyes or one arm and one leg may get married at any time he may see fit to, and some one to take care of him and at his death the soldier's widow shall receive $12 a month so long as she remains a widow If a soldier's wife refuses to live with and care for him he may after her absence of six months procure a divorce from any county court upon payment of $5

This is indeed generous and considerate as far as it goes But why stop short of making it certainly effective? Why not introduce a mandatory provision requiring women when approached with a proposition of marriage by the halt and the maimed among the gallant ex soldiers of the nation to acquiesce with due humility? Why leave the bill with an imperfection that may at the whim of an obstinate woman who does not see in $12 a month (after he is dead) as the reward of taking care of a limb halt or maimed hero and pay in prospect on to the service required This is a defect which even the cheap pension clause so consecutively added will not remedy.

Again generous as the proposition is there are still six months wherein through the pathetic desertion of the wife whom he has failed to find comely to the husband so sadly dependent upon her the poor soldier, lame halt and blind though he is may be deprived of a nurse's care It is before after the introduction of the mandatory clause above suggested and as an article supplementary to the divorce provision we would suggest that the soldier to be taken care of be allowed a divorce the next day after the departure of his unfaithful spouse without the payment of a cent in fees When the country sets out to take care of its unfortunate brave there should be no half way measures There are, let this bill be amended as above suggested and passed at once that our nation may immediately take first rank in the broad field of patriotic benevolence through a law that not only permits soldiers who can neither see walk or feed themselves to marry but requires women to marry them upon application live with them on penalty of forfeiting $10 a month after they are dead and gives them a chance to marry again at once in case of a wife blind to the advantages which will accrue to her in case she perseveres in her duties as nurse until she is widowed absolutely free job The thing can be easily managed but the statesmen from Kansas must not forget that to make his plan entirely successful the woman necessary to carry out its details must be properly controlled Subscriptions cannot safely be relied upon even though it involves the nation's pledge of $10 a month as dowry a $120 per annum hampered only by the trifling contingency that the beneficiary shall remain single after the expiration of the nurse's contract and live upon the amount

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

It is unlikely that the house of representatives will pass the bill introduced by Mr Lodge Saturday providing for congressional and presidential elections on the Australian plan, under federal supervision and control The experiment of federal supervision of elections held in the states has been pretty thoroughly tried and has not succeeded The laws now on the statute books for the appointment of federal supervisors of congressional and presidential elections are a dead letter Supervisors are rarely appointed When they are their authority is not respected The only result of their interference is usually a crop of prosecutions in the federal courts for illegal voting which drag along a year or two and are then dismissed or which result in the conviction of a few flagrant offenders who are soon after pardoned by the president Federal control of federal elections is unobjectionable even who esome in theory, but in practice it doesn't work well It lacks the hearty earnest support of public opinion anywhere Half the country condemns it as an unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the local jurisdiction of the states The other part regards it with half concealed suspicion as a difficult and delicate exercise of doubtful authority which it yields it half hearted support as the only visible remedy for the crying evil of the suppression of equal suffrage In one fourth of the states of the Union With this state of public feeling it is easy for the opponents of federal control of elections who are entirely in earnest, to nullify laws passed and sought to be executed by its friends who are not more than half sincere

The truth is that a century of custom has taught us all to consider the holding of all elections national as well as state under the state authorities and the declaration of their result through the officers of the state as a proper and necessary thing There is no reason why the United States should have not hold all its own elections from the first to all the state through its own machinery and under its own direct control But in point of fact it never did so and a different practice has gradually grown to have the force of an unwritten law State and federal elections were held together as a matter of economy and convenience The early feebleness of the central power and the strong jealousy of prerogative cherished by the states at the outset caused the control of the machinery of elections to fall naturally into the hands of the latter Nobody ever dreamed until the last one was more than half a century old that the interest of all the states and the nation in the freedom and purity of elections was not equally and sometimes far more vitally concerned in the election of state officers than in that of the Canadian Parliament Even if the framers of the constitution could not provide for the immediate abolition of slavery they could have provided a uniform law for the enfranchisement of the freedmen and for the protection of their rights of citizens of the United States This is the secret of the difficulty with which laws for federal supervision of elections are enforced or rather of the ease with which they are nullified in those parts of the country interested in nullifying them Half the country believes with all its heart and mother part more than half suspects that they are in contravention of the theory and an anomaly in the practice of our peculiar system of republican federation

It is useless to try to legislate in the face of such a popular sentiment as this If it does not prevent the enactment of such laws as it openly or secretly condemns, it will paralyze the executive branch of the government in their execution The evils which Mr Lodge's bill is intended to correct are flagrant They make universal suffrage a mock and a lie, and popular government a failure in most of the states of the South and in most of the large cities of the North They cry aloud for reform But ample experience has demonstrated that they are not to be reformed by federal election laws The remedy for the entire evil of corruption and suppression of popular suffrage is education of public sentiment throughout the country and agitation for the reform of state laws What seemed to be a genuine wave of popular feeling on this subject swept over the country just after the last presidential election and bore good fruit in the adoption of reformed election laws by several states of the North There is distinct encouragement in this The remedy for the special evil of the suppression of negro suffrage in the South is in the hands of congress It has only to bow to the unmistakable public opinion which forbids it to protect and enforce the right of citizenship in the several states by the whole civil and military power of the federal government to reconstruct the election machinery of the states for themselves to accept the situation and enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment which relate to matters solely and confessedly within its province The South will disfranchise the negro who has or who and congress cannot help it which public opinion remains as it is But congress can prevent the South from securing additional representation in congress and the electoral college to the basis of white population This is the thing to do

A NOBLE DIFFERENCE.

Rabbi Gottheil the protestant editor of a Montreal German paper escaped political notice A few years ago the Irishmen of Montreal and other leading cities of Canada decided to honor Mr O'Reilly because of steps were taken to get a writer he honored government would consent to grant him immunity from arrest But no such pledge could be obtained and O'Reilly remains today an American citizen who could not without great personal risk of losing his liberty travel in Ireland Should ever such a time come that O'Reilly should see fit to be a globe trotter his circuit of travel would be greatly narrowed In Australia he could not go to Victoria from whence he escaped to America He could not visit Hong Kong Singapore Ceylon Bombay Egypt Gibraltar or any port of Britain's dominions to which he could not be refused admission at Marseilles Of course he might avoid all the ports and escape observation but if recognized The consequence would be gladly welcomed he did so and the action of the British home government to whom he is an escaped political convict who has never been pardoned for high treason penal servitude It is clear that Mr O'Reilly is cut off by this fact from visiting a large portion of the globe most interesting to an English speaking man and is virtually a banished exile

The Duke of Orleans in prison is described as an humble if testy young fellow who cares more for a good dinner than an entertaining book He strives to maintain a grand air but his face and figure make his posing more ludicrous than impressive The duke is a comedy character

Edwin Booth severely rebuked two sent men at Baltimore girls who became so fascinated with him as a stage hero as to call upon him under assumed names at his hotel He advised them never to run after an actor again and to be more careful of their good names.

Max O'Rell tells a little story to the effect that Alfred Tennyson when a young poet called on blunt grumpy old Thomas Carlyle and together they sat for the first five hours, neither speaking Finally Carlyle accompanied Tennyson to the door and shaking his hand warmly bade the young man come again for he Carlyle had enjoyed such a pleasant time

The possibility of Mr Lincoln resigning his position as minister to England to run for governor is not entertained at present by the friends of that statesman

We have another communication in relation to the Stanislaus scheme containing however but a single point worthy of notice The writer harps upon the vastness of the amount of gold and says from the enormous dangers which he says has been the theme of public discussion for years It ought to be known for any one at all familiar with the methods of government finance in Europe and Australia that gold is not dangerous when it is a legal tender and may be used with the greatest safety in any and may be very much so with the greatest safety in any and may be very much so with the greatest safety in any and may be very much so

HUNT RAILROAD BONDS

A Meeting of the Merchants' Protective Union.

SUB-COMMITTEES TO MEET TO-DAY

Many Timber and Land Seekers From Michigan Coming to Oregon.

THE STEAMER E. N. COOKE AFLOAT

She Wants to Wed a Minister—New Motor Car—Work on the Jetty—Self-Winding Clocks.

A meeting of the Merchants' Protective Union was held at their rooms at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon to consider the matter of subscribing to the Hunt railroad bonds, and the advisability of taking some concerted action in the matter.

The meeting was largely attended by representative merchants, and the proposition was ably and fully discussed and considerable enthusiasm manifested. Addresses were made by Messrs. Donald Mackay, C. M. Lewis, R. J. Cobe, C. H. Dodd, Ben Selling, Samuel Simon and E. J. DeHart.

One merchant who lost heavily on outside property by the flood, and who has to expend a large sum to repair damages, said he was satisfied that the Hunt proposition was a good one, and to show that he appreciated the benefit it would be to the city, put down his name for $10,000. A number of others put down their names for a smaller amount, and many more have the matter under advisement while they consult with other members of their firms.

There are so many committees engaged in soliciting subscriptions that it is not known exactly how much has been subscribed. One gentleman who constituted himself a committee to solicit has secured eighteen $1000 subscriptions. The success of the proposition is assured and the only answer on the matter that any committee man has is, "It is bound to go, it must go!" So, go it will.

Mayor DeLashmutt has called a meeting of all the committees at the Board of Trade rooms at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Every subscription list is to be brought in, and it is expected that every member of all the committees will be present. When all the committees get together and all the subscription lists are produced, a definite idea of how the matter stands will be arrived at.

OREGON'S POPULATION INCREASING.

A Talk With Mr. L. P. W. Quimby, the Veteran Hotel Man About Land and Timber Seekers.

The first weeks of spring, with the prevailing moderate and pleasant weather, have had the effect of starting the Eastern tourist, on his annual migration and every train from the East brings to Portland large numbers of the better classes of immigrants who, in most cases, come with capital and a determination to make for themselves and families, amid the green hills and plains of the "far West" a comfortable home.

Scarcely has a day passed within the last two months, without visits of from three to six men to the Oregon Immigration Board rooms, who come from the middle states, and ask advice and read the pamphlets which represent the growth of the various parts of the state. These men come to pave the way, and locate claims for the establishment of colonies, which in a few months are to arrive.

Among the immigrants fast coming in are timber men from Michigan, who have come out to locate claims, not for speculation, merely, but to use them for permanent homes.

While an OREGONIAN reporter was chasing items around the north end of the city yesterday afternoon, he dropped in upon Mr. L. P. W. Quimby, the proprietor of the Quimby house, and in answer to the stereotyped query of "anything new?" that gentleman said:

There has been an unusually large number of timber men, mostly from Michigan, within the last few days, who have come out to see if they can't better their conditions in a financial sense. The majority of them come in, register and leave for different parts of the state. Let me see (and Mr. Quimby glanced over the twenty-five or thirty men who were seated in the office, reading and smoking), I can count seven men of families among this crowd who have come from Michigan, thinking this part of the country a good place for investment, and are looking for favorable claims.

As a rule, these men come pretty well supplied with money, and they have no hesitancy in putting it all in circulation. The presence of large numbers of these timber men here last fall was one of the principal causes of so much money being flown about that time.

For what part of the state are most of them Michigan timber hunting?" was asked.

Well the most of them leave as soon as they arrive on the Northern for the Whatcom country in the new state. The ground is cheap on there, and the country yet undeveloped, but by another year I think that the great valley of the Nabalem will be the magnet for immigrants, and that part of Oregon is already drawing attention. The river of that name, which drains the valley is of large volume and navigable for many miles from the mouth, and opens up some of the finest and most fertile country under the sun, and it is still comparatively wild and unknown. The improvements within the past year along the Nabalem is something wonderful. A few months ago a colony was established on the river at a place called Vernonia, and now a sawmill that will have a daily capacity of 100,000 feet, is under course of construction.

Yes, sir, I predict for Oregon this year and next, an influx of immigration. Why, several days since there was a man from the timber districts of Michigan, who represented a colony of fifteen families, who, as near as I can understand, have $20,000 to $30,000, and from all I can understand, he has returned to report favorably, so that we may have a very desirable number of families in a few weeks.

You see those two young fellows over there? Well, they just came in the other day with letters of recommendation from a man named L. Croft, who stopped here last year for a while. Those young fellows told me the Croft would soon arrive in Portland, with a party numbering fifty, and would settle on land farther south, that has already been selected, and is now ready to file on.

Mr. Quimby says that it is almost unaccountable how some parts of the new state and Oregon are filling up with settlers, and referred to the register, where a Frenchman, who registered as Napoleon Legault, who had left with a party of five for land which had been located the year before, and said that such arrivals were a common daily occurrence.

THE E. N. COOKE RAISED.

The Steamer Comes Down the River Without Aid, and Now Lies at Ash Street Dock.

The steamer E. N. Cooke is at last afloat and will soon be ready for service to some of the steamboat men, the successful raising is a surprise, as they did not expect that the boat, rendered "soft" by her nineteen years of active service, would stand the great strain that was necessary to successfully accomplish the work of raising her to the surface, however, with the exception of her guards, especially the starboard one, which is left in a badly demoralized condition, caused by the great pressure brought to bear by the claims, and her nose being a little out of its usual place, she looks like the same old Cooke.

Yesterday afternoon the Cooke steamed down the river, closely followed, to guard against accidents, by another steamer, and the boat was docked at the foot of Ash street, where she was boarded by many of the curious.

The Cooke will remain at Ash street for the present, as it is not yet positively known

A CENTURY OF TALK ISN'T WORTH A MINUTE'S PROOF

IT DON'T TAKE MANY MINUTES TO PROVE THAT THE

HUNDRED HOMES IN HIGHLAND PARK

Are without doubt the best bargains of any property around the City of Portland, An honest examination will prove all that. Why not accept the testimony of the numbers who own homes there as proof of their virtue? Among your friends you'll find those who have seen Highland Park. Ask them. They'll tell you it has no equal. Every lot 50x100 feet. Wide avenues, perfect drainage and unsurpassed view. Many houses now in course of construction. Twenty-four trains per day pass the tract; fare 5 cents. School, church, store and water. Price per lot $200 to $375, $10 cash, $10 monthly. No interest. No taxes. Call for free fare and free map.

RIGGEN & HOLBROOK,

AGENTS, 48 STARK STREET.

RIGGEN & HOLBROOK.

RIGGEN & HOLBROOK.

to just what extent the repairs will be necessary, and the boat may possibly require a new hull. A bulkhead now graces the bow, just forward of the forehatch, but is not exactly water-tight, a little water finding its way through a few small chink holes, that were overlooked when the rags were caulked in, but a steam syphon is handy, and together with the pumps, no damage is likely to result.

CHANCE FOR "A PIOUS YOUNG MAN."

A Jowa-Born Des Moines Maiden Who Is Madly Bound to Wed—She Prefers a Minister.

For the balmy springtime's coming
When life is hard to live alone.

Now that the grass is growing, and the flowers a blowing, the thoughts of many young men and women lightly turn to thoughts of love, and all that sort of thing. Daughters of the East turn longingly toward the wild and woolly West, where men are plenty and cheap and women are supposed to be scarce. At this season the postmaster receives numerous commissions to procure husbands for lone, lorn females, and they have begun to arrive with the birds and the dandelions and 'imported garden sass.' The first from North Des Moines, Iowa, came to hand yesterday. The writer, who says she is not yet 21 years of age, and who is called handsome by some, then asks to be excused for writing on a funny subject, and says:

When I know what a hard thing it is for a woman to make her own living you would surely excuse me. I do want to go West so bad, but am afraid I never could find me some nice young Christian man (German preferred), who wants a good young woman. I do not care if he has not a cent, and I don't care whether he would be a minister, but if you could find me a minister, a young Christian will do. If you should have this published in a newspaper please don't mention my name. If you find me you can write to me, and then we can see if we will not come another, for I have heard that good women were very scarce out there. Please try and get a German minister for me.

Miss — is evidently not well informed as to this section. She is, however, right in regard to good women being scarce here, but has no idea how very, very, much scarcer good men are. Good men are, indeed, scarce, and ministers especially command high, for we have to have 'em. The young woman has high ideas, asking for a minister. How would a plain wood chopper, or a Christian carpenter, do for you, Susie? So young, so fair, and yet so madly bound to wed; oh, friend. Any good man of strongly pious proclivities who wishes to buy a pig in a poke, as it were, can leave his address with Postmaster Roby, who will forward it to the lonely maiden in Iowa. But he must be good.

THE WASHINGTON STREET LINE.

The Electric Motors Will Soon Be Whizzing Up and Down That Thoroughfare.

The Washington street line has brought up from the depot five of the eight cars now ahead for putting on their line in place of the horses. They will commence breaking in the cars very soon, though the exact date of the change cannot yet be decided on, owing to the absence of portions of the machinery now on the way.

The new cars are very handsome, and are designed for summer travel. They are provided, however, with spring shades, which will completely inclose them. The main line will be put in operation shortly, and it is the ultimate intention of the company to substitute electricity for horse power on both the Eleventh and the Fifteenth street lines.

It is proposed to put in a two-minute service on Washington street. There are only five cars now running, seven minutes apart, and with ten electric cars the time apart would be reduced to three and one-half minutes, even if no more speed was attained. It is expected, however, that the speed will be increased that the cars will leave First and Washington every two minutes.

The new stable is now completed, and affords an excellent place for the storing and housing of cars. The walls are covered with corrugated iron throughout, and the appointments of the building are complete and convenient. An interesting feature of the cars is the glass front and back. The patent adjustable brake handle, giving the motor the best possible leverage at any position of the brake, is also a valuable improvement. The system used is the Sprague, the same as on Steel's and Campbell's lines.

DOWN AT THE MOUTH.

Work on the Columbia River Jetty Has Been Commenced Already.

Work has been resumed on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia. The steamer Cascade was on hand at Fort Stevens with a barge of rock Monday morning, and the work of transferring it to the cars, running on the tramway and dumping it was at once commenced. The steamer went back to the quarry for more rock, and will keep up the supply.

On April 1 Major Handbury intends to begin work on extending the jetty tramway, and expending the $75,000 appropriation lately made. In preparation for this he submitted his project to the chief of engineers and let contracts for brush and poles for the work. The contract was awarded to C. P. Church at $2 50 per cord for brush fascines and 25 cents for poles. Major Handbury has received a dispatch stating that his project was approved, and so work will begin about the 1st.

SELF WINDING CLOCKS.

It Would Really Seem That the Perpetual Motion Problem Has Been Solved at Last.

A self winding clock has been put up in the Union Pacific passenger depot; one is to be put up in the office of General Manager C. J. Smith, and one in the office of Superintendent C. W. Johnson. These clocks are different from any seen here, and are in use all over the Union Pacific system.

They wind themselves up every hour, and are so exact, if there is any variation, every day, by the Western Union Telegraph Company's time signals from Washington D. C., being connected with the telegraph wire. These clocks contain only three wheels, and a small spring not much larger than a watch spring, yet they wind themselves up every hour, and keep good time. The clocks are made by the Self Winding Clock Company of New York, and are controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company. They cannot be bought, but are put in by the telegraph company for a monthly rental the same as telephones are supplied.

Mr. Ernest R. Wiggs, who has been putting in these clocks for the Union Pacific from Omaha here, endeavored to explain the structure and workings of them to a reporter yesterday. He knew all about them, and could explain them all right, and it was not his fault that the reporter could not understand perfectly. A clock with only three wheels and a small spring which swings a pendulum bob weighing three pounds, and winds itself up, is something so entirely different from the usual run of clocks, that any one may be excused for not understanding it at once. The clock, of course, is corrected by telegraph, and unless electricity has something to do with the winding up, it would seem as if the perpetual motion problem had been solved.

These clocks look just like ordinary ones which have a bucketful of wheels, springs, wire and "jiggers" of all kinds in their thorax, and to think that there are only three wheels in them is enough to make Sam Slick turn over in his grave. Although the pieces in the clock are so few there are a number of patents on them, which is some satisfaction. Mr. Wiggs has put in forty-six of these clocks on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Portland since March 1, and the company now expect to make better time than ever and to run from Portland to Chicago in less than three days.

PORTLAND FREE KINDERGARTEN.

A Regular Monthly Meeting—Report of the Superintendent and Committees.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Portland free kindergartens was held yesterday afternoon. The president, Mrs. Sitton, the secretary, Miss Northrop, and a majority of the board were present.

The executive committee, which was instructed at the last meeting to provide for opening another kindergarten, reported that they had been unable up to this time to secure a room in which to open the new school. The committee were given further time.

The reports of the superintendent and visiting committees showed the schools to be in excellent condition and the attendance constantly increasing.

The board decided to give a free entertainment about the 21st inst. in celebration of the birthday of Froebel, the father of the kindergarten.

The entertainment will be by the children and teachers of the kindergartens, and will be of interest to all. The society will give proper notice of it hereafter.

After the payment of the regular monthly bills and the transaction of the usual routine business, the meeting adjourned.

WAVE, WHARF AND RIVER.

The Movements of the Different Vessels Hot at This Port—Weather Report.

Sometime during the latter part of the present week, the United States local inspector will leave for Astoria, to give the following boats at that place their annual inspection and to look into the matter of renewing their licences: The A. B. Fields, Escort No. 2, Fisher, Sophia, Electric, City of Astoria, Novelty and the Chinook. The City of Astoria, Electric and Fisher are inland river passenger boats, and the Escort No. 2, is a bar tug. The Novelty and Sophia are river tugs and the A. B. Fields is an ocean passenger steamer, while the Chinook is a tug that is being fitted up for the fishing trade of Alaska.

Last night the steamship Oregon left for the Bay City with a large passenger list and about 800 tons of cargo. Among the freight were 2000 tons of railroad scrap iron that was collected by the rag and bottle man for San Francisco foundrymen, about 1500 green hides, 200 tons of oats and flour and 100 tons of potatoes.

The following is the weather report for points on the line of the Union Pacific east of the Cascades: Bonneville 45, Hood river 43, The Dalles 42, Umatilla 45, Wallula 48, Walla Walla 40, Pomeroy 49, Riparia 45, Colfax 44, Pendleton 50, Baker City 50, Huntington 38, North Powder 40.

The British bark, Charles Coetsworth will leave for Astoria Thursday, and the ship, River Falloch flying the same colors, will leave down Friday. Both are loaded with wheat, and are drawing ten feet six inches of water.

The English ship Easterclift, left for Astoria yesterday, in tow of the steamer Bonita. She has a cargo of wheat, and is drawing eighteen feet six inches.

At the Albina coal bunkers, discharging a cargo of Sound coal, is the steamer Michigan that arrived yesterday evening.

Is it any Wonder

That Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery outsells all other blood and liver medicines, since it possesses such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the people (as they are doing, through druggists) under conditions such as no other medicine is sold under, viz: that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

$500 Reward for an incurable case of chronic Nasal Catarrh offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

For low rates, excellent accommodations and all the features that constitute a successful and enjoyable trip to the East, take the Northern Pacific railroad. Through vestibule trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago, consisting of dining, drawing-room and sleeping cars. New tourist sleepers under the direction of the Pullman Palace Car Company are attached to daily through trains. No better service to be found. Ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills have been on the market for 30 years. Be sure you get the genuine.

Marie Bashkirkeff's Journal. Paper edition just received at Ed. Bingham's. Price 50 cents.

The town is growing selfish.

EAST SIDE NEWS NOTES.

C. B. Bartel Will Probably Sue the City for $2200.

BABY HOME BENEFIT TO-NIGHT

A Lecture on the Subject of "Signboards"—Death of W. A. Robeson—Minor Events Picked Up.

C. B. Bartel, the former street commissioner, unless he can secure an adjustment of his claim against the city, which aggregates about $2200, "back pay," will commence suit to collect the same. In his communication to the city council March 7 he called the attention of that body to the council proceedings in the matter of the street commissioner from the year 1885 to 1887, during which time, he says:

I was wrongfully and spitefully dealt with, such action of said council being in violation of the city charter and the rules and regulations of the common council. On July 13, 1885, ordinance 501 was passed (during Dr. Rafferty's administration) to reduce my salary as street commissioner from $90 to $70 per month; said ordinance (501) was dated back six months to take effect January 1, 1885. February 1, 1886, ordinance 528 was introduced, reducing my salary to $40 per month, and was amended by Mr. West to $50 per month. This ordinance was passed as amended without first being referred to the proper committee, as provided by the city charter. Mr. Wheeler and other members of the council objected to such proceedings as being illegal and contrary to the city charter. The matter was then referred to the city attorney, who gave it as his opinion that such proceedings were illegal, but notwithstanding the objections of Mr. Wheeler and the opinion of the city attorney, the ordinance was passed and approved by Mayor Rafferty. I was then informed that if I would resign the "back pay" would be all right. Councilman Laing introduced an ordinance February 15, 1886, declaring the office of street commissioner vacant, and that no more warrants be drawn to pay the salary of the street commissioner. Said ordinance never passed, but I did not receive any salary from March 1, 1886, until September 1, 1887, during which time I had to borrow money to meet my expenses.

Mr. Bartel has stated to parties that he has consulted with an attorney who informed him he has a good case against the city, and he will press it. It seems rather unfortunate that Mr. Bartel did not enforce his claims at the time the alleged injustice took place and not waited so long. If he has a legal claim now he had it then. He would then have made the administration that caused the injustice responsible, and not forced that responsibility upon the present city government. Nothing was said about the claim at the council meeting Monday night, but the proper authorities have the matter in hand.

DEATH OF W. A. ROBESON.

The death of William A. Robeson, the well-known railroad man, took place yesterday morning at 12.45 o'clock, at his residence on J street. It was not known that Mr. Robeson was sick, and the news of his death is received with great surprise as well as regret by his friends, of whom he had a host. He is as well known as any railroad man in the country, having been on the Union Pacific and other prominent lines. Last summer he was conductor on the Iwaco railroad. He possessed a genial disposition, and made many friends wherever he went. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The cause of his death was pleuro-pneumonia.

LECTURE, "SIGN BOARDS."

An interesting, instructive and humorous lecture on the subject of "Sign Boards" will be delivered by Rev. John Gordon, D. D., of Portland, at the Centenary Methodist church, corner of Ninth and I streets, this Wednesday evening, March 19, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., of East Portland. A short musical programme will occupy half an hour before the lecture. Admission free.

MINOR EVENTS.

Don't forget the concert to-night for the benefit of the Baby Home.

Mr. John Pool is very sick at his residence on Fifth and E streets.

Call on Markell to-day 258 L street, near Fourth. His goods and prices will suit you.

The city surveyor is preparing the data on which the sewerage system is to be prepared.

Mrs. R. G. Chandler will conduct the 2 P. M. meeting to-day, in the Adams street M. E. church.

The common council has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of enlarging the city hall.

The sparring match between Billy Gross and "Umbrella" Sheik on will take place to-night, in the building on Fifth and K.

The stock books of the new water company are ready, and it is understood that Mr. H. C. Meyers will wait on the citizens to take stock.

H. Sruisman, the new engineer, is in every way competent for the position to which he has been chosen. He will take his new position April 1.

The plans and specifications for the elevated roadway on Main street across the slough, provide for mudsills and bents, which are regarded as better than bents.

"OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR HOUSE."

An Octogenerian, on His Way to His Last Home, Seeks Shelter at the City Jail.

It is seldom that a man gets into jail who does not deserve such a fate through his own misdoings, or, in other words, most of those who are found there have committed some offense which has brought them there. Yet there are exceptions, as sometimes men are arrested by mistake and others, innocent of any crime, go there of their own volition, impelled by the strong law of necessity. An instance of the latter class alluded to was witnessed at the city jail last evening.

An old man with white locks and a form bent by the weight of four-score years, tottered into the city jail to ask a bed and protection for the night. He was on his way to the poorfarm, but the shades of night overtook his trembling footsteps, and he was obliged to ask or a place to lay his head for the night. The jail officials gave the old man the best room in the house—the front cell, and there he was left to his own meditations for the night.

He was dumb to all inquiry regarding his family and antecedents, and only stated that he was 81 years old and tired. Beyond this information he had nothing to give. He looked forward to his new home not without some hope, and the touch of sadness on his wrinkled visage showed that a proud spirit was at war with the grim warrior want. To-day he will resume his journey "over the hills to the poorhouse."

There is something inexpressibly sad in the spectacle of an octogenarian wending his way to the poorhouse, and all who saw the old man could not help but feel towards him a deep sense of pity and almost reverential respect.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Editor Rosewater Favors the Proposition—A Letter From Gould's Men.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee* and a practical telegrapher, argued before the house committee to-day in behalf of the postal telegraph. He said he came not to advocate any particular bill, nor to antagonize any particular telegraph company. He said he was convinced the time had arrived for the government to endeavor to secure control of the telegraph. He presented figures showing the expenses and profits on a given wire, and said he thought a 15-cent rate for a message ought to be remunerative. Mr. Rosewater advocated the proposition that the government buy up all the telegraph lines, and then advertise for proposals to have a private corporation operate a postal telegraph system under control of the government. This would give the people cheaper and more efficient service.

Chairman Bingham laid before the committee a letter from Dr. Green and General Eckert, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which they say the executive committee has instructed them to invite the committee to visit the company's headquarters and examine their general operations. The letter says: "We court the most thorough investigation, and are willing you should employ experts to go through our books, accounts and statements."

THE MINE WAS SALTED.

Swindlers Sell It at a High Figure to the Rothschilds of London.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—A local paper states that the recent sale of the Mulattoes mine of Sonora, Mexico, was a deliberate swindle, the mine having been salted. Some time ago the Rothschilds of London desired to buy the mine, and sent Alex. Johnson and D. J. Gillette, experts, while Hamilton Smith, jr., conducted the negotiations in this city. The price originally asked was $800,000, but this was now increased to two millions, and the Rothschilds pulled out. Alvinza Hayward, a well-known millionaire of this city, conferred with them and agreed to take 45 per cent of the stock if the English capitalists took the remainder. This was agreed to and the sale was consummated. George Crocker and Hamilton, of Baker & Hamilton, of this city, taking a small interest. A portion of the money was paid over, but the salting was discovered before all was paid. It is understood a suit will be filed to-morrow against the owners, who are partners in the firm of Aguayo Bros., represented in this city by W. Logan.

Heavy Sale of New Mexico Stock.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 18.—[Special Telegram.]—For the first time in years, mutton is becoming scarce in the local markets. Colorado and Kansas buyers contracting for all that is marketable. To-day several thousand sheep were loaded for Denver. Of cattle, over 37,000 have been sold in New Mexico and southeastern Arizona in the past twenty days. Prices run from $6 to $10 for yearlings, and from $9 to $15 for 2-year-olds, the price depending on the location of the shipping point. These sales are made to feeders in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Montana and Wyoming are also heavy buyers.

Cheap Freight Rates on Corn.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A special from Washington to the *News* says: It is very probable that within a week freight rates on corn from Nebraska points to Chicago will be reduced half. At a conference between Representative Dorsey, State Auditor Benton, of Nebraska, and President Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific, the latter said his road would positively cut one-half. He thought it would not afford material relief to the farmers, but was willing to do what he could for their benefit. He thought the reduction would result in a decline in the price of corn.

Gen Faulkner Not Dead but Hiding.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—A story is published this evening to the effect that Lester B. Faulkner, the wrecker of the Dansville bank, supposed to have died January 27, is still living in Mexico. He availed himself of the death of his gardener, to have the body buried as his own, and then left quietly. It is said United States government officers became aware of the cheat, and at the present term of court, which convened to-day, will proceed against Faulkner's bondsmen for the amount of their bonds.

Sale of Young Race Horses.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Among the best prices at the horse sale to-day were: Sir Wilkes, to McMillan Bros., Marshfield, Wis., $2100; Christine, same buyer, $1600; Fearless, same buyer, $1025; Count Robert, to Twin Bros. stock farm, Caufield, O., $2000; Whim, to J. S. Coxey, Massillon, O., $1600; Templar, to C. H. Patton, Chicago, $1525; Cognac, to J. W. Browning, Indianapolis, $1600.

Missouri's Treasurer to be Prosecuted.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 18.—Prosecuting attorney Davidson filed an information this morning charging ex-State Treasurer Noland with embezzling state funds. Noland was present, gave himself up, and was admitted to bail.

Financier Ives Secures Bail.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Henry S. Ives succeeded in getting bail this afternoon. Henry Hambleton, a liveryman, furnished the bond.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE.

Don't forget that lots in Rosedale addition to Astoria will be $20 a lot on and after the 25th of March; 16 lots $180. 49 First street, W. Reed, M'g'r. Open until 8 P. M.

Culver's Caffeine Cures. Magic healer. Cuts, bruises, burns, etc. Twenty-five cents.

NO MORE NEW BILLS.

The Olympia Legislature Visibly Approaching the End.

A NORMAL SCHOOL AT CHENEY

Bid for $300,000 of State Bonds Accepted—Two More Labor Bills Beaten—A Brisk Day in the Senate.

OLYMPIA, March 18.—[Special Telegram]—The introduction of new bills and business ceased to-day. A number of new bills were presented in both houses. No new business can be offered now without the consent of two-thirds of the members. Among the new bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Rutter—To secure equal rights and privileges to all persons, irrespective of sex.

By Blackburn—Authorizing the Salmon Bay Development Company to improve Salmon bay, and giving it title to tide lands therein.

By Dean—For the preservation of game. It prohibits the killing of deer, elk, quail, pheasants, blue grouse, fan tail grouse, and prairie chickens for five years.

By Blair—Relating to commitment of persons to the state reform school.

By Bird—To prevent the importation of armed men for police duty. This is another anti-Pinkerton bill, the third of the session. It stands no show of passage.

By the municipal corporation committee—Providing for municipal courts in towns of 10,000 inhabitants.

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

By Snow—Prescribing the time during which an action may be brought to revive judgment.

By Snow—Authorizing the organization of a state fair.

By Snow—Making an appropriation to pay the official stenographers of the constitutional convention.

By Payne—To protect discharged employes and to prevent blacklisting.

By Payne—Relative to community property.

By Thompson—Relative to the state university.

By Long—Redistricting counties into commissioners' districts.

By Long—Relating to fences and providing for fence viewers.

By Houghton—Relative to making a new apportionment of the state.

By Wooding—Amending section 11 of the code, relative to citizens on public lands in cities and towns.

By Clough—Authorizing the state to appropriate $10 for the insurance of the school for defective youth at Vancouver.

By Rinehart—Providing for an increased number of justices of the peace in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

By Wood—Relating to the formation of corporations for educational and other purposes.

By Wood—Relating to the formation of corporations not for pecuniary profit.

By Wood—To build a ship canal from Port Townsend bay to Oak bay.

The general appropriation bill made its appearance in both houses this morning. It is not complete yet, the appropriations for many items being left blank. The appropriations given in the bill are as follows: They are to cover the expenses from November 18, 1889 to March 31, 1891:

Governor's salary	$ 5,477 75
Governor's secretary	2,465 00
Governor's messenger	453 00
Rent governor's office	410 84
Governor's incidental expenses	821 67
Salary lieutenant governor	1,359 45
Assessment blanks	750 00
Advertising	500 00
Supreme court clerk	2,000 00
Deputy state auditor	1,500 00
Incidental expenses supreme court	2,000 00
Transportation of insane	18,000 00
Transportation of convicts	15,000 00
Cost bills in convict cases for felonies	25,000 00
Extradition expenses	2,500 00
Official proclamations of governor	1,500 00
Expenses of university regents	500 00
Clerks of state auditor	1,000 00
Compiling code	10,000 00
Salary of clerk of supreme court	2,625 00
Supreme court reporter	2,054 00
State mining bureau	1,500 00
Incidental expenses Port Townsend board of health	150 00
Total	$163,319 76

This does not include the legislative expenses, etc., appropriations for which were made by a special bill.

Governor Ferry, Auditor Reed and Treasurer Lindsley to-day opened bids for the purchase of the issue of $300,000 worth of bonds at not to exceed 5 per cent, interest. The bonds were in demand. Coffin & Stanton, of New York, captured the plum, their bid of 103⅛ for 3½ per cent. bonds being considered the best. They also bid 100⅝ for 3 67-100 per cents, 102 28-100 for 4 per cents, and 106 83-100 for 5 per cents. Mayor John F. Gowey, of Olympia, offered 102 1-5 for 5 per cents, and ex-Gov. Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, wanted to take 4½ per cents at par. S. A. Koen & Co., of Chicago, bid $305,450 for an issue of 5 per cents, A. M. Murphy & Co., of Spokane Falls, offered $1,900 premium for $200,000 worth of 5 per cents, Parson, Lynch & Co. offered 103¾ for 5 per cents, W. J. Quintard 100 26-100 for 4½'s, the Fidelity Trust Co. $301,830 for 4½'s, S. V. White & Co., of New York, $305,000 for 5's and $300,800 for 4½'s. Lamprecht Bros. offered par for 4's, Jarvis, Conklin & Co., of New York, bid $309,000 for 5's, $304,000 for 4½'s, $302,000 for 4½'s and par for 4's.

Representative Grubb was the happiest man in the legislature to-day. It was caused by the passage in the senate of his bill locating a state normal school at Cheney, his home. The bill was defeated about a week ago, and the vote was reconsidered. Since then Senator Watt and Representative Grubb have been working like Trojans to get votes for the bill. This is the only bill which has passed both houses locating a state institution at a particular point. Representative Judson's bill locating a normal school at Lynden, Whatcom county, was defeated in the senate to-day, on reconsideration of the vote by which it failed a few days ago. Parkinson amused the senate by changing his vote to one to reconsider again, which is not recognized by parliamentary law. Senator Wilson's bill locating a normal school at Ellensburg, which has passed the senate, will doubtless pass the house. Senator Long's bill locating a normal school at Cheballs is in imminent danger of defeat, owing to the determination of the Lewis county delegation in the house to leave the question of location to the people of Lewis county.

Representative Plummer introduced a bill to-day to reserve a small strip of land between Port Townsend and Oak bay for the construction of a free ship canal to admit of the passage of light draft boats and saw logs. Mr. Plummer estimates that it will cost $40,000 to make the canal, and he thinks the people of Port Townsend will build it if the state or national government will not. The construction of a canal would save vessels rounding Marrowstone point to reach Port Townsend, and cut off thirteen miles of the distance. There are heavy swells off the point, and saw logs are often lost. Light-draft boats are forbidden to go to Port Townsend in the winter, on account of danger in rounding the point.

Senator Alex Watt and Representative Grubb are not painting the town red, but are yet the happiest men in Olympia to-night. The passage in the senate to-day of Grubb's bill locating a normal school at Cheney is the cause of their rejoicing. Senator Watt had made a very determined fight for the bill, and to him much credit should be given. The locating of the school at Cheney, Representative Grubb thinks, will bring to his home all the prestige lost when the county seat of Spokane was removed to Spokane Falls. Others are of this opinion, and a boom for the town is predicted.

The house resumed consideration of the school bill to-day and kept at it all day. Title 9, requiring school districts to have libraries, was stricken out after a long debate. According to an amendment made counties having over twenty districts are required to hold teachers' institutes. Lawrence, chairman of the senate committee on education, thinks the senate will not concur in the library amendment.

Representative Ostrander introduced an election bill this morning. It is a copy of the provisions of the constitution in relation to elections. The bill is incomplete, and was offered to get it before the house before introduction of new business ceased. It will be perfected by the committee on election and privileges.

The house committee on harbors to-night determined to recommend the passage of a memorial asking an appropriation to clean out the channel in Olympia harbor, and Plummer's bill for the reservation of a tide land strip for a ship canal between Port Townsend harbor and Oak harbor.

The house committee on elections to-night agreed to report favorably the senate bills providing for registration of voters and regulating primary elections.

The house medical bill, which was drafted by Colonel T. V. Eddy, passed the senate without amendment to-day. Governor Ferry will sign it.

The salary bill, as amended in committee, provides a fixed salary for assessors in counties having 30,000 population and upwards.

Senate Proceedings.

A communication was received from the governor recommending that the state secure, as early as possible, an indemnity law. The school land committee was authorized to prepare a bill covering the subject.

Rinehart introduced a concurrent resolution authorizing the sale of surplus supreme court reports by the state auditor.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

By Painter—Appropriating $10,000 for the Walla Walla penitentiary; passed.

By Van Houten—Appropriating $1200 for the purchase of 600 copies of "Barton's Manual;" passed.

By Blair—Establishing a reform school; killed; motion to reconsider.

By the medical committee—Regulating the practice of medicine, etc.; passed.

By the same committee—Regulating the practice of pharmacy; killed; motion made to reconsider.

By Bothell—Relative to jog crossings on railroads; passed.

By Baker—Validating deeds; killed.

By Van Houten—Creating a board of health; passed.

By Rutter—To protect wages of laborers and operatives; killed.

By Clough—Authorizing the insurance of the school for defective youth; passed.

By Bird—To protect discharged employes; killed.

NEWS FROM BAKER CITY.

Fine Showing of the Mines—California and Colorado Capital Interested.

BAKER CITY, March 17.—[Special Telegram.]—A gold brick is on exhibition at the First National Bank, the product of a ten days' run of the Baisley-Elkhorn mill. The brick contains 500 ounces of gold, and is valued at $8000. This is the largest clean up ever made at the Baisley, and shows an average of $100 per ton, free gold. The brick will be shipped to the Commercial National Bank, of Portland, where it will be placed on exhibition.

The reduction works and machine shops are now assured, as the entire amount of stock has been subscribed.

James Moffett, a prominent mining man of Oakland, Cal., is in the city. Mr. Moffett has secured a bond on one of the promising mines near here.

C. H. Gleim, representing the Pueblo sampling works, of Pueblo, Col., will appear before the Board of Trade to-night asking a bonus of $15,000 to establish a plant of 100 tons capacity in this place. What action the board will take remains to be seen, as they already have the proposition of the Giroux Amalgating Company before them.

A Gorgeous Mexican Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—An architect has left here for the City of Mexico with plans for the finest hotel on the American continent. It is to be erected by a syndicate of Mexican capitalists, and will cost at the lowest estimate over $2,000,000. Of this sum the government will advance $1,000,000 in the form of a subsidy, in addition to granting free importation of material to be used in the construction. The hotel when completed will be five stories high and will contain 400 guest chambers built about a large court. It will be constructed of stone quarried seventy miles from the City of Mexico, and its interior finish will be arranged on a scale of Oriental magnificence. The floors will be of mosaic marble, and the walls inlaid with Mexican onyx, while the woodwork will be of the rarest woods, including cedar, mahogany and rosewood. The entire structure will be absolutely fireproof and the outside dimensions will be 450x420 feet. It is the intention to spend $35,000 in fitting up Turkish bath apartments, and the bar and fixtures will require an outlay of $30,000. The rotunda of the hotel will be taken in charge by the federal government, and it is the intention to decorate it with precious stones, representing historical subjects.

For the Benefit of the Professor.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—[Special Telegram.]—Professor Thomas A. J. Clemons (colored) was before the police court this afternoon, charged with obtaining a hundred dollars from Senator Stanford under false pretenses. It is charged that he obtained money by representing he wanted it for the benefit of the Leland Stanford colored orphan asylum of Spartenburg, S. C., and there is no such institution in existence. A report of the institution whose existence is questioned is printed for distribution. These names, with the amounts set opposite their names appear in the report: C. P. Huntington, $300; Senator Stanford, $100; Grover Cleveland, $10; Mrs. Senator Hearst, $20; Senator Evarts, $10; ex-Marshal Wilson, $5; Chief Justice Fuller, $5; ex Commissioner Webb, $20; C. S. Price, $25; C. S. Fairchild, $25. Clemens has worked for Senators Lamar and Hampton, Mills Dean appeared for the prisoner and pleaded not guilty. John B. McCarthy, private secretary of Senator Stanford, told of the prisoner's visits to the Senator's house, and of the giving of the check. Witness could not tell what conversation passed between Stanford and the defendant. McCarthy said that Stanford knew nothing of the prosecution.

News from Pendleton.

PENDLETON, March 18.—[Special Telegram.]—Reports from Cold Spring say that bags have been tied over the heads of cattle which broke through fences into fields, and they were afterwards turned out to starve. A good many cattle belonging to a well known stockman were treated in this manner and were nearly dead from starvation when found. Stockmen propose to make it warm for the offenders.

Work will

IRELAND'S GREAT MEN.

John Boyle O'Reilly's Lecture at the Marquam.

THE AUDIENCE WAS MAGNIFICENT

Governor Pennoyer Presides—The Long Roll of Illustrious Irishmen—What the Emerald Isle Asks of England.

John Boyle O Reilly the famous Irish patriot poet and editor arrived yesterday evening from Tacoma, and was the recipient of a warm welcome at the hands of the representatives of the A. O H. and the prominent Irish-Americans of Portland He was kept busy from the time of his arrival until he began his lecture at Marquam s theater in receiving introductions and shaking hands with those who crowded to do him honor and respect.

Mr O'Reilly is now 45 years of age His tall and symmetrical figure is crowned by a head of excellent proportions He wears a mustache which is beginning to show gray among its black. His manner in conversation is courteous and dignified, and the charm and grace of his smile bespeak the man and the poet

The present tour of the lecturer is under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and has included dates at Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland He is to speak at San Francisco the 21st and 22d at Oakland the 23d San Jose the 24th, Sacramento the 25th. The circuit will be partially retraced, the engagement closing at Duluth April 3 Five lectures comprise the course, as follows 'Illustrious Irishmen of a Century,' 'Music and Poetry of Ireland,' "Ancient and Modern Irish Art and Literature," The Irish Celt in Modern Civilization" and 'Ireland's Claim to be a Great Nation" At the conclusion of the tour he will return to his post as editor of the Boston *Pilot*, the duties of which office he discharges as far as is necessary while on the road by telegraph Speaking of his literary work, Mr O Reilly said

"I am kept quite busy all the time with my literary pursuits and have now three volumes about half done. I have just brought out the second editions of two books one 'Songs and Legends,' the other 'Athletics. I have been called some thing of an authority on canoeing boating and dancing and they are sports in which I delight I have in course of preparation a sort of domestic allegory called A Country with a Roof It is as yet too incomplete for me to speak definitely of In the fall I shall publish another volume of poems consisting of my magazine and newspaper verses, and the fugitive poems written during the past six or seven years. Three volumes of poetry I have already published—'Songs and Legends" 'Songs from the Southern Seas,' and 'In Bohemian Prang has been for a year and a half engaged in bringing out a handsome illustrated edition of the poem I wrote for the Pilgrim s anniversary in New England. It will be ready in the fall"

AT THE THEATER

Mr. O'Reilly Speaks Upon "The Illustrious Irishmen of a Century."

The Marquam did honor last evening to its distinguished guest. A new and beautiful palace scene was hung for the first time. At the back of the stage three large banners were tastefully disposed. That in the center represented an eagle holding in its beak an American flag upon which were traced in gold the letters The United Irishmen of Portland" The flag is now the property of Mr John Kelly, having been given to him by the society whose name it bears when it disbanded some twelve years ago On one side of this flag was the flag of Ireland on the other, the stars and stripes The orchestra, too, had not been unmindful of the occasion, but played a medley of Irish airs arranged expressly for the occasion by Professor C L Brown, of the orchestra.

Of the audience there was no complaint to make. Forty chairs were on the stage, all seats were taken in the auditorium and an eager throng surged at all the entrances The curtain rose at 8.25 and disclosed to view Mr D M Dunne the chairman of the committee on arrangements Governor Pennoyer, who was to preside, and a large number of other gentlemen among whom were Archbishop W H Gross, Hon G A Steel, Hon D P Thompson, General John Gibbon, U S A., Frederick K Arnold, Donald Macleay, Major D W Burke, U S A, Thomas Kearney, James Lotan, Hon. Van B DeLashmutt Hon G W Webb General Rufus Ingalls, U S A, Colonel C F Beebe C W Roby Judge A H Tanner Judge L B Stearns, William A. Munley John Kelly, Hon Napoleon Davis Robert W Mitchell, Dr David Wall, J F O'Shea, G L Story, esq, Thomas M Richardson, and W T O'Shea

Mr. Dunne introduced his excellency Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, and stated that he would preside. The governor in a single sentence expressed his gratification at being able to welcome so distinguished a poet and patriot, whose fame and reputation are as wide and unconfined as the English language itself He then presented O Reilly, who was accorded a perfect ovation of applause, lasting for fully half a minute When quiet again reigned, the lecturer proceeded to discuss his theme 'The Illustrious Irishmen of a Century'

For the lecture itself it is to be said that Mr O'Reilly's method is a very happy one, insuring of course a good lecture where the spirit and the knowledge of the lecturer are as excellent and as thorough as those Mr. O'Reilly brings to his subjects The theme was handled in a way admirably fitted for the rostrum, though avoiding that sensational bid for applause, to which many more famous orators descend The historical portions of his lectures are deftly interspersed with those by plays of humor, poetry and anecdote which refresh the popular ear though he never leaves that path of the poet s style which makes the poet's prose the most charming prose, and brings glad satisfaction to the cultivated mind

His delivery is not that of the impassioned orator though eloquence, even for such an eloquent theme as Ireland's wrongs, is not wanting It is rather the polished address of the man of letters, the thinker, the editor, the poet His voice is midway between the wearying tenor and the too sonorous bass His gestures are not many always expressive though more characteristic than conventional

SYNOPSIS OF THE LECTURE.

The story of the history of the illustrious Irish men of one generation involves the history of all generations. For nearly 800 years those elements which favor the development of illustrious men have been wanting in Ireland—the elements of peace prosperity and freedom Instead, there have prevailed war, almost incessant war oppression and poverty The controversy between Ireland and England is the oldest national type in the history of nations. A section from Irish history one, two five or seven hundred years ago would be almost exactly similar to the condition of Ireland to-day, except that modes of warfare have changed All through the centuries Ireland has clamored as she is clamoring to-day for national expression for the right to govern her own country and to tell the story of her own genius for herself and not it at another should tell it particularly an enemy She s tha no country ever governed another country well and that no country has a right to govern another country Up to the 'twelfth century Ireland was the most advanced in civilization of all the countries of Northern Europe in laws in poetry in song beautiful buildings, sculptures and the achievements of its students S Patrick s day is the oldest national holiday in the world Ever since the invasion from English and Normans in the Twelfth century, Ireland has been trying to take up and unite these broken threads of her achievement and glory, Irishmen have been patriots in every adopted country they have chosen Their loyalty to the stars and stripes has in no whit lessened their faithfulness to the mother country They feel it to be their duty to see the country from which they sprang once more proud and self reliant.

The speaker dwelt upon the richness of Ireland's resources and upon English legislation, which had kept the minerals unmined, the fisheries unproductive, the vast water power wasted, the harbors unused until now grass grows in the streets of those cities on Ireland's western shore which were great and honorable in Julius Cæsar's day, and their population are dwelling in foreign lands

The tories think if they can kill or banish or imprison an Irishman they are rid of him. The tory never learns anything Their system has been pursued until with the best of Irish blood banished to America, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic it is now possible for the 700 landlords who own the cities and farms to drive the people into the sea. The fight has never been between the peoples of the two countries and the Irish now realize that they have touched the conscience, and the minds of the English masses. Class distinction has been so drilled into the minds of the English people that they have considered it a decree of God rather than of man s statute books.

The test of a great nation is not in its extent or in its conquest, but in its illustrious men. And by this test Ireland bound in oppression for 800 years, and with her soils steeped in blood and tears, says, Try me'

Among the Irish great Mr O Reilly spoke of Jonathan Swift Oliver Goldsmith, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Henry Grattan Edmund Burke, Thomas Moore, Robert Emmet, Daniel O Connell, Michael Balfe William Vincent Wallace, Sir Arthur Sullivan Wellington, Woolsey Berkeley, Hamilton, Thompson, John Henry Foley the sculptor and Parnell In speaking of Grattan he briefly sketched the history of his time and said that the claim that Ireland had quarreled about religion was untrue Every banished imprisoned and hung Irishman for 200 years, excepting Daniel O Connell, had been Protestant. Froude's record of the Irish sympathy with the United States in their struggle for independence was reproduced, and that eminent historian was given a good scolding Howitt's version of the revolution of 1798 and the subsequent purchase of the Irish parliament was given Moore served to illustrate England's educational legislation for Ireland and the great value of the Gaelic literature was shown Mr O'Reilly referred to Wendell Phillips as the most eloquent orator since Daniel O'Connell, to Balfe and Wallace as the only two English speaking musical composers with a world wide reputation He said that when an Irishman had become great the English called him a great British man, but Great Britain and Ireland are still known as two He referred to the O Reillys in Austria, O'Donnell in Spain McMahon in France, and to Jackson, Shields and Sheridan in America He showed how British capital is drawing out of landlordism in Ireland and investing itself in American industries as creditors, and maintained that interest is worse than rent

On account of the illustrious men she has produced, Ireland says she is entitled to a place among the nations and among the great nations of the earth

The lecturer was closely followed by the audience, and few references to Irish names were suffered to pass without applause His eloquent tribute to O Connell, Parnell and Gladstone were the signal for wild outbursts At one point in the lecture a voice interpolated, What's the matter with O'Reilly?" and the answer of the audience was prompt and loud

At the close of the lecture Governor Pennoyer dismissed the audience many of whom sought and found an opportunity to be presented to the lecturer

AT THE THEATERS

Sol Smith Russell at the Marquam Grand—"The Danites" at Cordray's

It seems hardly necessary to speak of the excellencies of Mr Sol Smith Russell's impersonation of Noah Vale in Edward E Kidder's play, "A Poor Relation," since it was seen here during the last season

Sol Smith Russell.

Mr Russell will be seen in his inimitable portrayal of this character at the Marquam Grand this evening and during the remainder of the week

'A NIGHT OFF"

A crowded house greeted the Daly troupe at the New Park last night in 'A Night Off' The fun in the play seemed to be contagious and the audience caught the infection and the result was a hearty encore The piece is irresistibly funny and any one who can see it without laughing has no sense of humor The same bill will be repeated tonight.

CORDRAY'S THEATER MUSEE

"The Danites' was the feature of the programme at this house last night A crowded house greeted the company and their effort was evidently appreciated by the applause given The same bill will be given again this evening

ANACORTES THE COMING CITY.

It now seems to be conceded on the Sound that Anacortes is destined to become the big city of Western Washington Thousands of dollars are daily being invested in this flourishing place, and thousands are daily being made by investors Get in at once and write to Belding Canfield & Co who have the best "inside" property for sale

JOHN M. PLATT. BANKER.

John M Platt, of Anacortes, Wash does a general banking business. Investments made in Anacortes and Skagit county for non residents. References Dexter Horton & Co Seattle, Wash. Bank of Commerce Seattle, Wash. Wells, Fargo & Co. s bank, San Francisco. Nevada Bank of San Francisco and New York

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

The fast limited vestibule express trains of the Great Rock Island Route—with Pullman palace sleeping, palace dining and elegant reclining chair cars free—make close connections in Union depots with all overland trains from Oregon and Washington, at Denver, Omaha or St. Paul to Chicago Kansas City and all points East. Office 33 First St. Charles Kennedy Gen Agt.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE

Don't forget that lots in Rosedale addition to Astoria will be $20 a lot on and after the 25th of March 16 lots $180 49 First street W Reidt, M g'r Open until 8 P M

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow s Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the vestibuled sleeper and dining-car route for all points East Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

YESTERDAY'S COURTS.

Herman Lewis Will Receive His Sentence To-Day.

INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY

Work of Rosy Cheeked Cupid—The Mulkey Estate—He Must Answer New Suits—Various Notes—Blotter

Herman Lewis formerly connected with the tailoring firm of C H Lane & Co recently convicted of embezzling $90 was up for sentence yesterday but owing to the absence of his attorney the ceremony was postponed till to day A bill of exceptions has been filed in his case Should a new trial be secured, the district attorney is in possession of additional criminating evidence

GLEASON MUST ANSWER

The execution case of Edwin Hardy doing business under the firm name of Hardy & Co versus John Bigne and Joseph Watson was some time since referred to W T Muir, to take testimony and report The case is in Judge Shattuck's court, and Mr Muir found himself involved in a dilemma which he felt constrained to refer to the court for a decision upon Hardy claims that Bigne has plenty of money which has been concealed and put out of the way of the execution which covers something like $5000 Hardy s attorneys called as a witness before the referee James Gleason, who is Bigne's attorney They proceeded to ask him whether he had any funds in his possession or under his control belonging to Bigne Gleason pleaded the right of an attorney not to be obliged to divulge business entrusted to him by his client Upon this Referee Muir asked Judge Shattuck to decide The question was heard yesterday, and the court made an order requiring Gleason to answer not as to what his client had said to him, but as to whether or not he had any of Bigne's funds He will accordingly have to make some reply to the question before the referee to-day

THE MULKEY ESTATE

The first semi annual statement of Mary E Mulkey, administratrix of the estate of Hon Marion P Mulkey has been filed in the county court

The receipts are	$10 977 65
Expenditures	9 147 45
Balance on hand	$ 1 830 20

The following claims in the shape of notes have been presented to the administratrix and by her approved

Sol Hirsch	$ 864 95
Joseph Simon	1 517 90
Edw Hirsch	4,900 00
Henry Rosenfeld	10 000 00
Henry Rosenfeld	5 000 00

Hirsch s and Simon's notes have been paid The remaining $1" 300 is yet outstanding

Mr Mulkey's funeral expenses were $913 25 At his death he was the holder of trust moneys to the amount of $763 05, which have been turned over to George P Lent guardian of George Long and Mrs Maggie Allen

INDICTED FOR CRIMES

The grand jury has indicted C M Meeker and R R Roper for obtaining money under false pretenses The history of the case has already been pretty thoroughly published The indictment recites that January 28 Meeker and Roper induced Annie and Nellie Harper to pay them $80 down on two lots at Astoria claiming that Ida Sismore would give them a clear title to them when the full purchase price of $250 was paid whereas in fact the Sismore woman had no title to the lots at all

John Miller and Robert Webster are indicted for the larceny of $42 worth of jewels and money in the residence of Albert Whittlesey March 7

Harry Lewis is indicted for stealing the coat and keys of Frank Hall March 6

Fred Miller is indicted for stealing a watch and chain worth $60 in the dwelling of Ben Rickards March 13

A MURDERER EN ROUTE

Monday evening Edward Gallagher who three months ago murdered an old man named Maher, was brought to the county jail from the Cascades where he committed the crime having been granted a change of venue to Vancouver He was in charge of Deputy Sheriff L A Slocumb Yesterday morning at 8 30 o clock Gallagher was taken to his new place of trust

ROSY CHEEKED CUPID

Marriage licenses have been issued to Alfred H Findlay and Ella C Day John Foran and Ida Calkins The last one settles a seduction case

WILL ANNOUNCE DECISIONS

Judge Shattuck will to day announce decisions in the cases of Daly vs Hackett and Carter vs Monastes

NEW SUITS

The following complaints were filed in the state circuit court yesterday

C P Tite against Zelda Tite, on the ground of desertion The couple were married in Heron county Ohio April 5 1881, and the defendant deserted her husband in October, 1885

Ashley Bancroft against the North Pacific History Company, for $420 and interest for services rendered

The Oregon & California Railway Company against James Steel, to recover $50 on certain land transactions

M N H Vanderpool against J E Vanderpool to whom she was married in Hamilton Mo August 21 1883 The complaint is based upon desertion on the part of the defendant on the 12th of January 1889

Marguerite Stine against Johannes Stine on the ground of desertion The parties to this suit were married in Norway April 4 1888

In the Municipal Courts

James Gallagher and S Hibbard the fraudulent check passers, were bound over to appear before the grand jury in the police court yesterday under bonds in the sum of $300 each. The prisoners made a very lame defense.

The case of John H Dewevern, charged with obtaining money on a worthless check from H Parrish, a grocer doing business near the First street bridge on the 21st of February, was continued until this afternoon All of the witnesses were not on hand

Winnie Cook an inmate of Mary Cook's bagnio on First and D streets will have a hearing on a charge of stealing $8 from P Gable this afternoon Mr Gable was held as a witness under bonds in the sum of $100 so that there can be no opportunity for fixing the matter on the side'

Edward Seim and George Morgan were fined $10 and $20 respectively for carrying a concealed weapon, and Mark Knie was taxed $20 for using abusive language to E J Pierce August Wolf was fined $20 for running the streets a ter 12 o'clock mid night Martin Barry was sent up ten days for drunkenness, Adam Straub was fined $10 for the same offense, and Thomas Shea and Frank Cardinell were taxed $5 each for the same

LING PING SING HELD TO ANSWER

Ling Ping Sing, a Chinese laundryman, who was arrested several days since on a charge of larceny by bailee, was yesterday bound over to the grand jury by Justice Biles in the sum of $200 bonds Mrs M Johnston a roomer at the Knickerbocker House alleged that he appropriated $70 worth of her clothing and as he could give no satisfactory explanation of his innocence, the court thought it best to give the grand jurors a chance to exercise their judicial minds in regards to his guilt.

SUIT OVER SOME FURNITURE

A warrant for the arrest of George B Purvis on a charge of larceny by bailee was sworn out by C H Thompson in Justice Woods's court yesterday afternoon. Thompson alleges that Purvis came in possession of some furniture belonging to him in an entirely irregular way

WALKER PAID FOR HIS FUN

Sam Walker was taxed $5 in Justice Biles's court yesterday for exercising his pugilistic proclivities at the expense of John Erickson It is ever thus The assaulted man objects, and the assaulter pays for his fun

A Brief Blotter.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 1.

A T Boyer vs. H E Battin & Co defendant allowed five days to move for a new trial

City of Portland vs Jacob Kamm et al. trial continued for the term.

City of Portland vs D W Wakefield trial continued for the term

Portland Cracker Co vs Oregon German Bakery Co verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $100.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

State vs J G Russell plea of guilty, fined $50 paid

D S. Crossen vs Mary Crossen, trial had and decree of divorce granted

F Ritter vs A Petersen, set for April 4.

James Steel, administrator, vs Joseph Holladay allowed until Thursday to reply to answer to referee's report.

Willamette Mills Co vs Carter et al., defendant allowed five days to answer

ANACORTES REAL ESTATE

The best buys in Apacortes are now listed by McGee & McPherson, the leading real estate firm of the place They keep a sharp eye open for good buys in this place, and they give their patrons the full benefit of their judgment Send to them for price lists of Anacortes property and you will never have any cause to regret it

FAST TIME

The Northern Pacific Railroad Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Car Line daily service to St Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago No change of cars and twenty five miles the shortest route to Chicago Tourist sleeping cars through, placing passengers in the Union depot Chicago seven hours and thirty six minutes ahead of other lines Passenger and ticket office, No 121 First street, corner Washington

PURELY PIGGISHNESS

If you throw your money away when Kohn sells the best hats in town at New York prices You can save 50 cents to $1 on every hat at Kohn's corner Second and Morrison

The Union Pacific.

Is the only line running two fast trains daily from Portland to Omaha, St Paul Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and all points East and South Ticket office No 81 First street, corner of Oak.

Lower than the Lowest.

The Canadian Pacific are now selling first-class limited tickets through to Chicago for $57 second $34. Office, No 6 Washington street.

Counterfeits of Dr C McLane's Liver Pills are on the market. Ask for the genuine

The town is growing south.

Arthur Kohn

COR. 2ND & MORRISON.

MRS. McGINTY

Says that since Mr. Mac "went up by going down, she's had hard times. Her pig had 'numoney,' and her goat had the grip, though he's hearty again, and so strong that he's perceptible to the naked nose at fifty yards distance"

"POOR MAC,"

Says his wife, "I cant bear to think of the fishes gettin' in the pockets of that elegant suit of clothes that he bought at Kohn's. What a bargain they were, too" McGinty said the cheapest place he ever traded at was Kohn's, and it's many a year that he traded there, because he always found Kohn to deal on the square.

KOHN'S SPRING STYLES.

Suits Now Ready. Bargains for $10 to $20.

"SAY, JOHNNY,

Which is the most popular store in Portland?"

Johnny's answer is true "Because," said he, "its Kohn's"

"And why is it Kohn's?"

"Because he sells nice boys' suits for $3 to $5 each, and my ma and pa won't go anywhere else but to Kohn's"

But Johnny's pa and ma are hard up just now and Johnny ain't got any good suit, so if this catches Johnny's eye he will call around Kohn will give him a nice suit for $2.50, one which is worth more money.

Kohn wants every boy in Portland to stick up for him, and when they call around Kohn will give every boy a nice present

Arthur Kohn.

31÷33÷35 MORRISON ST.

THE LACE HOUSE

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Our New Spring Stock Has Just Arrived.

Large assortment, elegant patterns and beautiful colorings in Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains of all makes.

We ask an examination of our new stock of Carpets We are confident we can show you that it will be to your interest to purchase of us

Complete lines of Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums and Mattings at tempting prices.

Carpets Sewed and Laid on short notice, and first class work guaranteed Estimates given on complete furnishings.

WINDOW SHADES.

All kinds of window shades in stock and made to order, in any size and color desired, at Lowest Prices

When in our store visit our

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

It will pay you every time. Our new spring stock is now complete We carry all the leading makes in Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Boys' and Children's Shoes, at Prices that Defy Competition.

NEGLIGEE OVERSHIRTS,

In French Flannel and Silk,

Will be worn more extensively this season than ever

For comfort, neatness and durability they cannot be excelled

We have a very large stock of these popular shirts Our new styles and colorings are the handsomest ever imported to this country

Negligee shirts in Domet flannel, ranging in price from 50c to $1 each All-wool flannel negligee shirts range in price from $1 25 to $1 75 each All wool fine French flannel negligee shirts range in price from $2 to $3 50 each All wool fine French flannel negligee shirts with silk stripes range in price from $3 to $4 each. Silk negligee shirts elegant designs range in price from $4 to $8.00 each

We also carry a complete line of English Oxford shirts in all the latest spring and summer styles

Boys' Domet French flannel and silk striped negligee shirts Large assortment of new styles to select from Prices range from 50c to $2 each

We have on display this week new styles in Boys and Children's Hats and Caps.

THE LACE HOUSE

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

300 Beaver and Brainerd Jerseys, in All Colors, Worth $2.50, $3, $4, REDUCED TO $1.50.

KATZENBERG'S. CORNER THIRD AND WASHINGTON STS.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES.

The large amount of building improvement, its central location, fine water, and public schools that are to be opened this fall, put Sunnyside at the head of the list of Portland's suburbs. Terms to suit the purchaser, Gentlemanly agents on the grounds to show you the property, or call on

J. FRED. CLARK & SON, 13 Stark St.

TO RENT—DRESSES.

SILK DRESSES, CASHMERE DRESSES, TRICOT, CAMEL'S HAIR, SERGE, ALPACA AND SICILIAN CLOTH.

Prices From $10 to $50.

L. SELLING & CO., First and Taylor

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is called to meet at the city of Portland on Wednesday the 16th day of April 1890, at 11 o clock A. M for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Congressman Governor Supreme Judge Secretary of State Treasurer Superintendent of Public Instruction State Printer, and District officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention The convention will consist of 118 delegates apportioned among the several counties as follows

Baker 6 Benton 8 Clackamas 9 Clatsop 7 Columbia 4 Coos 6 Crook 3, Curry 4, Douglas 8, Gilliam 6 Grant 3 Harney 4 Jackson 7, Josephine 4, Klamath 3 Lake 3 Lane 12, Linn 10 Malheur 3 Marion 12, Morrow 4 Multnomah 32, Polk 5, Tillamook 3 Umatilla 10 Union 8 Wallowa 4, Wasco 8, Sherman 3 Wasnington 8, Yamhill 8

The same being one delegate at large from each county and one delegate for every 175 votes, and one for every fraction over one half thereof cast for congressmen at the June election of 1888. The committee recommend that the Primaries be held on April 5th and the county conventions on April 9th unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committee. All voters who favor the Republican policy of American markets for the products of American labor liberal support of our common schools and the protection of every voter in the nation in his right to cast a free ballot and have it fairly counted are cordially invited to unite in the selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention.

L. T BARIN, Chairman
March 5th, 1890 Republican papers please copy

SPECIAL BARGAINS

We guarantee to save you from 5 to 15 per cent on all your groceries. Remember, that a dollar saved is a dollar made.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

Handsome presents given to every cash customer of our celebrated Tea Coffee and Spices. Prices always lower than elsewhere at 350 First st. bet Market and Mill. PRICE LIST—

READ THESE STARTLING FACTS

Best Costa Rica, roasted, 4 lbs for	$1 00
Best Golden Rio roasted 4 lbs for	1 00
Genuine Old Government Java at	50
Best Java and Mocha at	40
Fine Natural Leaf Japan Tea at 25c and	50
Very best Natural Leaf Japan at	75
We also have on hand some of the finest Chinese and Japan Teas in the city at	
Rich Breakfast Tea in the city at	1 00
Best Flour at	1 60
Granulated Sugar 14 lbs for	1 00
Tomatoes 3 cans for	25
Lard 10 lbs for	1 00
Navy Beans 30 lbs for	1 00
Royal Baking Powder 8 pounds for	2 50
Mountaineer Baking Powder, 4 lbs for	1 00
Monday Morning or Eureka Soap per box	25
5 Gallons Pickles.	

All other things in proportion.
Give us a call. You will never regret it.
Goods delivered to any part of the city East Side or Albina.

ELLIS & RICHARDS,
CASH GROCERS,
Don't Forget the Place, 350 First St.

The Corporation of the City of Victoria B. C. hereby offers the sum of $2000 for such sewerage plans and specifications for the said city, as shall be approved by the said Corporation

Said plans and specifications to be prepared according to the Separate system to be indorsed "Sewerage Plans and Specifications," and to be received at the office of the undersigned not later than the First day of May next, at 4 P M.

All information will be supplied, and levels shown on the city map on application at the City Surveyor's office City hall Victoria, B. C.

By order
WELLINGTON J DOWLER,
C M. C.

City Clerk's office,
March 8, 1890.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

30,000 PLANTS.

Entire stock of plants must be sold in ninety days. Your opportunity to get plants cheap, at our loss. Must vacate the premises.

Florists attention Five thousand feet of glass and entire fixtures for sale A. H KUTZSCHAN
15m1m Seventh and Market sts

WANTED WIDE AWAKE, ENERGETIC men and women in our subscription book department. We handle first-class publications only and pay liberal commissions. Call or address Subscription Book Dept, J K. Gill & Co., No. 78 First st. Portland, Or 13m7

A REVOLUTION IN COOKING

In the New Charter Oak Stove.

A special invitation is extended to all to call at my store and witness practical experiments in roasting, broiling baking, etc, in the wonderful wire gauze oven of the new Charter Oak stove Exhibitions from 10 A M to 5 P M, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18 and 19 Ladies especially invited.

C O MADANTZ 43 Third street

Thursday March 20 will exhibit at E J Bruce's armory hall, East Portland

GENUINE SCOTCH TWEED

Suits made to order at Kohn's for $30 Elegant patterns to pick from fit guaranteed make no mistake, but Kohn does as he advertises a fit every time, and that the very best Corner Second and Morrison.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE.

Don't forget that lots in Rosedale addition to Astoria will be $20 a lot on and after the 25th of March. 16 lots $180 49 First street, W Reidt M'g'r Open until 8 P M.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific railroad, the vestibuled sleeper and dining-car line Office, No. 121 First street, cor. Washington

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Blumauer & Co Druggists.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century It is used by the United States government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest purest and most healthful Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
New York. Chicago. San Francisco

NEW GOODS

Fast Color Scotch Ginghams from 25c Upwards.

SILK SCARFS, SILK TIES,

ALSO ELEGANT DESIGNS.

India Silks! Silk Hosiery! Ribbed Underwear!

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

JOSEPH GRAN & CO.

12-PAGES

VOL. XXX.—NO

THE POLITICAL

An Interesting Interview with Hon. Joseph Simon.

SITUATION FREELY

He Talks About the Judge Will Support the Nominees—Governorship—Gossip—Etc

A reporter secured an interview with Hon Joseph Simon upon the situation The conversation turned upon the charges of disloyalty brought against him Mr Simon published against him Mr Simon in the campaign of 1888 in Judge Waldo was well known to Judge Waldo and stated his views frankly and fully stated his views in convention and afterward It was on this account that he was chairman of the state committee after it was generally accepted upon me As chairman of this committee I made it a point all the manipulations of the conducted by me for the whole ticket irrespective of the opposition to Judge Waldo to those expressions of opinion of private citizen, as such has a right

'My course in that matter was very favorably with that of Mr when occasion demanded he failed to vote and work against nominees, even while a member of the committee either in Mr Jordan whose presence on the committee knows is due to Mr Lotan He worked for a democrat against George H. Williams for re election in 1886 he supported Church for clerk against Sanders and Dement for county judge, and Clement in the same fix

'It has been stated Mr Simon would support the nominees of the party he would go into the committee room to-day and propose that one side have the judges and clerks as it then the other side will be satisfied for them to choose provided the names chosen are those in whom the party at large would have confidence There must be no fraud the honest expression of republicans at the primaries will be in any manner tampered with'

But suppose the chairman and judges should eventually issue a list of judges and clerks and all tickets which emanates from them which is wholly in their favor will you abide by the decision?'

That would be a highhanded proceeding it is true, but the tendency I do not at all apprehend

'Why?'

'Well I rely chiefly upon the fact which this matter has acquired what has been printed in the papers I am positive that the republican country will insist upon the ticket which we have been democratic eminence and of no taint of unfairness to serve as judges When I was chairman of the committee I made it a point to have prominent republicans to be present witnesses, to witness, and, if there were suggestions as to the proceedings they might not have to make This policy, it seems to me, as well in the meeting of the committee And I am well pleased Messrs Carson Witherell and others favor an open session, with reporters of the press and republicans present as they desire to be

It is understood that the members of the committee who issued the mass meeting or who never will to-day will meet and agree upon a ticket at the time named by the call In this call Despite Mr there are many prominent men who believe that two republican tickets in the field this summer Mr Simon s slate for county will have a strong following grove as is alleged that they are seeking to unite to defeat the scheme be successful in this county and pendent republicans considered inevitable among those republicans who are dissatisfied with either of the tickets that a compromise may be effected that will give each an equitable share of the nominations There seems to be no reason to doubt it on the part of the republicans of the war but might defeat combine with the democratic ticket as a means to that end only exists in the supposition that the democratic ticket will be elected

NOTES FROM ABROAD

Another Grain of Information Concerning Town

ANACORTES March 10 1890 Dear Sir To day has been a beautiful one day—warm as June Sabbath the 16th inst we expect to start work and are to be accompanied by a number of others strolling along over the prairie hoping all the while to find Quite a crowd has gathered on the wharf to see us start watching the railway iron being landed from the steamer which arrived during the night with a third consignment of rails which has already been laid

One of the events of the week is the arrival of the mother boat from San Francisco with passengers and freight on board She is up a couple of days from the time she was expected last night which was the cause of a large crowd at the wharf in anticipation of her arrival to welcome the usual hearty cordial welcome

We have got some of the railroad men here to stay a while but will be back in a few days to start work on the

The depot is to be erected on Vernon addition Fidalgo Island It is to be a fine one It is said to be the finest on the Sound The charge for passage from Seattle to this place is $2 50 and freight in proportion The steamer leaves Seattle at 7 o'clock A M and returns at 2 o'clock P M with large freight and passengers We were all glad to get to this place and to such an extent with

GLIGEE OVERSHIRTS,
French Flannel and Silk
worn more extensively this season ever.
comfort, neatness and durability cannot be excelled.
have a very large stock of these popular shirts. Our new styles and coloring the handsomest ever imported to this city.
ligee shirts, in Domet flannel, range ce from 50c to $1 each. All-wool negligee shirts range in price from to $1.75 each. All-wool fine French negligee shirts range in price from $3.50 each. All-wool fine French negligee shirts, with fine stripes, in price from $2.50 to $4 each. Silk gee shirts, elegant designs range in from $4 to $8.50 each.
also carry a complete line of Eng. Oxford shirts in all the latest spring summer styles.
ys' Domet French flannel and silk ed negligee shirts. Large assortment w styles to select from. Prices range 50c to $2 each.
have on display this week new s in Boys' and Children's Hats and
S WEEK ONLY.
$2.5., $3, $
TO $1.50
CORNER THIRD AND WASHINGTON STS.
vement, its central location, fine opened this fall, put Stanyside at Terms to suit the purchaser. Gen- the property, or call on
CLARK & SON, 13 Stark St.
PECIAL BARGAINS
We guarantee to save you from 5 to 15 per cent on all your groceries. Remember that a dollar saved is a dollar made
ANDSOME PRESENTS
Handsome presents given to every cash customer of our celebrated Teas, Coffee and Spices. Prices always lower than elsewhere at 350 First st., bet. Market and Mill. PRICE LIST—
EAD THESE STARTLING FACTS
t Costa Rica, roasted, 4 lbs for $1 00
t Golden Rio, roasted, 4 lbs for 1 00
nuine Old Government Java 50
t Java and Mocha at 40
e Natural Leaf Japan Tea at 75c and 50
ry best Natural Leaf Japan 1 00
also have on hand some of the finest Eng- ish Breakfast Tea in the city at 50
st Flour at 2 00
anulated Sugar, 14 lbs for 25
natured, 3 cans for 1 00
rd, 10 lbs for 1 00
vy Beans, 30 lbs for 1 00
yal Baking Powder, 5 pounds, for 45
ntainer Baking Powder, 1 lb for 05
nday Morning or Eureka Soap, per box 30
Gallons Pickles, ... 1 00
All other things in proportion.
Give us a call. You will never regret it. oods delivered to any part of the city, East Port- nd or Albina.
ELLIS & RICHARDS,
CASH GROCERS,
on't Forget the Place, 350 First St.
TTENTION! ALL MEN!
BARGAIN IN SAWMILL! Located thirteen miles east of Portland; two years old and in perfect running order; daily capacity, 15,000 feet; 160 acres timber, 240 acres stumpage at $1 per 1000, 8 nice oxen, 3 cottages, blacksmith shop, tools, stable, warehouse, etc. Logs cost, delivered at mill, $1 80; dressed lumber brings $10; rough, $8. Price, $30,000. Must sell on account of other business. A. GOODNOUGH, Room 2, cor First and Alder, Portland, Or.
8m-tf
A RARE CHANCE
to buy at a bargain, a well established general business in a country town where the yearly transactions amount to $60,000. Situated in a rich farming community. We refer by permission to Kenton, Allen & Lewis, Corbitt & Macleay, Wadhams & Co., and Fleischner, Meyer & Co., and for full particulars to W. H. H. Grant, of 210 Larned, East Portland.
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
Now is your time to secure bargains in fine shoes every as we are obliged to close out our stock. Come and get it at your own price. Seventh and Market sts.
WAYNE'S OINTMENT—A NEVER FAILING cure for piles, blind, bleeding or itching.
ms from 25c Upwards.
NT DESIGNS.
y! Ribbed Underwear!
DRESS GROIS.

12-PAGES-12

Morning Oregonian

PAGES 9 TO 12

VOL. XXX.—NO. 9191. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

An Interesting Interview With Hon. Joseph Simon.

SITUATION FREELY DISCUSSED

Talk About the Judge Waldo Episode—He Will Support the Nominees of the Convention—Gossip—Etc.

A reporter secured an interview yesterday with Hon. Joseph Simon upon the political situation. The conversation first turned upon the charges of disloyalty to the republican party which have recently been published against him. Mr. Simon said:

"In the campaign of 1886, my opposition to Judge Waldo was well known, and was frankly and fully stated by me both in the convention and afterward in the committee. It was on this account that I declined the membership of the state committee, and only acceded after it was virtually forced upon me. As chairman of that committee, all the manipulations of the campaign were conducted by me, for the success of the whole ticket, irrespective of the candidates. My opposition to Judge Waldo was confined to those expressions of opinion which any private citizen, as such, has a right to indulge. In that matter will compare very favorably with that of Mr. Lotan's; for, while on occasion demanded, he has not hesitated to vote and work against the party nominees, even while a member of the republican committee, either in person or by proxy, whose presence on the committee, as everyone knows, is but another name for Mr. Lotan. He worked for Peter Taylor, democrat, against George Ham, the republican nominee for police commissioner. He also supported Church for county judge, against Sanders, and Catlin, against Bennett for county judge, and Captain Brown for the same office.

"It has been stated, Mr. Simon, that you have said you would not support Thompson for the governorship should he be nominated."

"That statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. No one ever heard me say that. I never said it."

"But would you support him?"

"Yes. I am free to say that I propose to support the nominees of the party. We shall go into the committee meeting Monday and propose that one side name a judge and clerk and then the other side. Or, we will be satisfied for them to choose them all, provided the names chosen are those of men whom the party at large will have confidence. There must be no possibility that the honest expression of republican opinion at the primaries will be in any way thwarted or tampered with."

"Do you suppose the chairman and his friends should eventually issue a list of names for judges and clerks, and an apportionment which emanates from them alone, and which is wholly in their favor. Would you abide by the decision?"

"That would be a highhanded and unfair proceeding, it is true, but that is a contingency I do not at all apprehend will arise."

"Why?"

"Well, I rely chiefly upon the publicity which this matter has acquired through what has been printed in THE OREGONIAN. I am positive that the republicans of the county will insist upon the very thing that we have been demanding—people of character and of no taint of suspicion of unfairness, to serve as judges of election. Real was chairman of the state central committee, I made it a practice to invite prominent republicans to be present at our meetings, if convenient, and, if they desired, make suggestions as to the proceedings, though they might not have votes as delegates. This policy, it seems to me, should prevail, as well in the meeting of the county committee. And I am well convinced that Messrs. Carson, Witherell and Bleick will insist on open session, with representatives of the press and republicans present, so far as they desire to be."

It is understood that the three members of the committee who issued the call for a mass meeting, or whatever it may be called, today, will meet and adjourn until Monday next at the hour named by Chairman Lotan in the call. Despite Mr. Simon's statement, there are many prominent republicans who believe that two republican tickets will be in the field this summer. There are men upon Mr. Simon's slate for county offices who have a strong following, and if it should prove, as is alleged, that the Lotan wing is willing to undo them, and should this latter be successful in the county convention, an independent republican ticket is considered inevitable. The hope is general among those republicans who are not affiliated with either of the personal factions, that a compromise may be reached which will give each an equitable division of the nominations. There seems to be no such disposition on the part of the principals in the war, but milder counsels may prevail with the committee as a whole. It is understood that no objection will be made by the Lotan wing to Lotan's having a vote in the committee, though he is chairman. They will waive that parliamentary point.

NOTES FROM ANACORTES.

Latest Grist of Items From This Thriving Town.

ANACORTES, March 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—To-day has been a most glorious day—warm, a clear sky, and, being the Sabbath, the majority of the citizens have put work and are to be seen in all directions walking along, enjoying the balmy air and inspecting all the recent improvements. Quite a crowd has gathered around the wharf from early morn until late in the day, watching the railway iron and fish plates being landed from the steamer J. C. Brittain, which arrived during the night. This is the first consignment of railway material which has arrived during the past week.

One of the events of the day was the arrival of the noble steamer Walla Walla, from San Francisco, with a large list of passengers and freight, and as she steamed majestically up the dock it was a truly magnificent sight, which was witnessed by a large crowd that had gathered there in anticipation of her arrival. Being her first visit, she received the usual hearty congratulations were tendered.

Work is now going on in earnest on the railroad track and ere long many miles of steel will be laid. Several engineers and surveyors arrived yesterday, and they will start work at once.

The deputy sheriff went over to Mount Vernon this noon with the man arrested here to-day for stabbing another in a fight over a game of cards. It was a serious affair and the man nearly lost his life, but will recover. The charge against the man arrested is assault with intent to commit murder.

The steamer Evergel, Captain Morgan, arrived about 2 o'clock from Port Townsend with a large party of excursionists, who were greatly surprised to find Anacortes had grown to such an extent within thirty days. Among the visitors were Governor Miles C. Moore, Mayor J. Kuhn, Warren Hastings and family, J. P. Betts, Captain J. Brown, of Portland, Colonel J. C. Haines and wife, Thomas Suckman, Dr. Harrison, D. T. Ruffin, H. W. Fairweather and wife, H. G. McNeill of O. I. Co., J. F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Sawtelle, Frank Clapp and Robinson & Son, all of Port Townsend. After making a tour of inspection and witnessing the laying of steel rails for the railway, the party embarked on board the gallant little craft and returned to the Key City, well pleased with what they had seen.

Service was held this evening before a full congregation in the Bowman hall, the Rev. F. S. Haskell, the blind Baptist minister, officiating. The reverend gentleman preached to an attentive congregation, who had come to hear the man who had been blind since he was 18 months old and also hear him read the Bible with raised letters.

Blasting has been going on most of the day in the back portion of the city and gave one the idea of a bombardment, so long and loud were the reports. Good work is being done in the vicinity of operations.

There is no doubt now that Anacortes will be connected with Port Townsend, and Anacortes made the headquarters of the company. Both the citizens of Port Townsend and Anacortes can congratulate themselves on the march of progress and establishment of a through railway system in each place.

T. J. E. S.

GET UP AND RUSTLE.

Encouraging Words to the People of Crook County.

Ochoco Review.

There is no use trying to deny the fact that Crook county is a heavy loser by the recent winter, and her losses of live stock will aggregate close to 40 per cent; but this is no reason why her citizens should become discouraged and give up or want to sell out and seek places where rigorous winters do not visit. It should be an extra stimulus to them to take hold and try to regain what they have lost. Nearly every one predicts that the coming season will be a dull and uneventful one in this county, but it is not necessary that such should be the case. No doubt if everybody sits idle, bemoaning their fate and waiting for lightning to strike them before they attempt to exert their energies, the coming year and many more to follow it will be dull. In times of misfortune is when push and energy is demanded, and if the people of Crook county will put forth their efforts they will in an incredibly short time regain what they have lost by the winter. They may not do it by following their past vocations, but by developing new industries and enterprises. This county is just how on the eve of a change from the frontier to an immediate connection with the outside world by railroad. This will make possible enterprises that have been impossible in the past; and if the people will take advantage of these they need not long want for occupations that will result profitably. The building of a railroad through the county will necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money the coming season, labor will be in demand, a market will be produced for all classes of farm, garden and dairy products, and no one need be idle. Get up and rustle, and Crook county will come out all right.

Grant County Stock News.

Grant County News.

I see in the Grant county *News* of February 6, says "Local Reporter," an article of local items from Mount Vernon. The writer, who signs himself "J.," speaks of passing over the ranges in the immediate vicinity of Mount Vernon and finds that there has been a loss of 10 per cent. of sheep for want of grass. He did not say that there had been a loss of 25 per cent. for want of hay. Such misleading statements as J.'s are not true in any sense of the word, nor do they do any good to the community which they misrepresent. The simple facts are that E. E. Allen has the hides of 40 per cent. of his band on the fence now, and Mr. Wimer has 20 per cent. of his on the fence and 20 per cent on other people's fences and on dead sheep scattered over the ranges. Mr. Kimberlan has lost at least 25 per cent. of his band that is herded near Mount Vernon. The loss of sheep in bands that have had all the feed necessary to keep the bulk of the band in good condition will approximate 10 per cent., and neglected bands or those bands that had but little feed will run from 25 to 50 per cent. These are the facts of the situation in the sheep industry in this county at the present time, and other stock will make no better showing by the first of May. Stock men might as well own up to their Waterloos, go to building sheds to shield their stock from the storms, prepare hay and grain to feed them, cut down their bands until they will conform to the size of their hay stacks and quit depending on the range in the winter. Denying the losses we have sustained will not help matters, besides the truth sounds so much better and commands respect when such misleading communications are so palpably false that everyone who knows anything at all of the situation must place a very low estimate on his veracity.

Vancouver Council Meeting.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—A regular meeting of the city council was held last night. Property owners on Kaufman avenue have petitioned for grading and opening that street. Crawford, Marshall & Co. requested permission to remove Marsh's hall from its present location to lot 8, block 11, West Vancouver, with a view of immediately commencing the erection of a large brick building on the corner vacated. Five liquor licenses were granted. The committee on landings and wharves was instructed to report estimates and plans for the building of an incline on the public levee, to transfer cars from barges to railroad lines. The council passed over the veto of the mayor the ordinance granting the Pacific Street Railway & Real Estate Company a street railway franchise along Fifth street.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:

Resolved, That the state legislature be requested to amend the substitute for senate bill No. 5, "An act providing for the organization, classification and government of municipal corporations," in chapter vi., under which this city may incorporate, by adding after line 8, section 3, article 8, the following: "And may improve part of such water front by building inclines or wharves for the accommodation of shippers, and to charge and collect for the use of the same such amounts as will compensate the city for the expense incurred and the repairs needed from time to time." To article 8, section 10, add the following: "To prevent and regulate the running at large of any or all domestic animals within the city limits or any part thereof."

THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT CO.,

Of Seattle and Anacortes, have sold more Anacortes property during the past month than any other firm in either Anacortes or Seattle. They have the very choicest bargains on the market, and are prepared to send price lists and full information of this growing city on receipt of letter. Send to them at once for Anacortes bargains.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary to perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood.

OPIUM OVER THE LINE.

How Northwest Smugglers Ply Their Nefarious Calling.

SOME OF THEIR CLEVER TRICKS

From Victoria to Port Townsend—Hiding Haunts of the Law-Breakers—Outwitting Custom House Officers—Captures Rare.

Port Townsend has for a long time borne the reputation of being the headquarters of a gang of smugglers and that city has been considered the distributing point for the Sound country, and in fact for Washington and Oregon, says a special correspondent of the San Francisco *Examiner*. The collector of customs there has only a small force of men independent of the regular inspectors on the boats, and he is almost powerless to prevent the practice. Having no government officer in the cities of British Columbia, he must depend upon the informer to give him "tips" as to where opium has been purchased and how it is to be transported across the line. If it happens to be several hundred pounds it is taken across in a sloop. The captain of the revenue cutter Wolcott is notified, and he starts out usually to return within forty-eight hours with the report that "nothing has been seen." The fact is, the cutter is such a slow tub that almost any schooner or sloop can get out of the way if there is a moderately fair wind blowing. The Islands, too, make a safe refuge for the men who have contraband goods in their possession. "Dirty nights," when it is known to be too rough for the cutter to venture in the straits, are usually selected for the work. The sloop, with its cargo, will leave Victoria, say at 4 in the afternoon, and three or four hours' run will bring the smuggler to the cove at Brown's point. Here he is safe, as "Old Man Brown" has been known as the king of smugglers for years. The drug is here transferred to another sloop, of which craft Brown has two fast sailers, or it may be cached at the point. The smuggler knows he has been shadowed in Victoria, and that the cutter will probably come out to look him up. He takes his own empty sloop out into one of the many bays, is met by the cutter and commanded to "heave to." As his sloop is empty he has nothing to fear. The officer of the deck orders the "dingey" launched, and two sailors row him out to the suspected craft.

If the officer is sure of the man and that the boat answers the description of the one which carried the opium from Victoria, he will take a rope, and with the assistance of one of his men he will drag it along the keel of the sloop, for it used to be that when the smuggler saw the government vessel approaching he would fasten his cargo by wire to the keel of the boat and sink it. This plan was discovered some years ago, and where the officers have good ground for suspicion they adopt the plan above mentioned. After the examination has been made the cutter proceeds on among the islands, running in, perhaps, to Roche harbor and around by Whatcom. The smuggler who was at the cove at Brown's point will bring out the opium-laden sloop, join his companion, whose boat has been searched, transfer his cargo and return to the cove, while the other man runs his boat either to Discovery bay or somewhere along the shore and lands it. The masters of vessels coming in from the straits to Port Townsend have sometimes reported seeing signal lights from the top of the bluff west of the lighthouse at Point Wilson. A revenue agent in the secret service of the collector of customs at Port Townsend was detailed to watch that part of the shore and see if any sloops landed. The agent secreted himself along the shore every night for a week directly under where the light had been seen, but not once during his watching did the light appear, nor did any sloop land. He afterwards received information that his whereabouts was known to the smugglers and their signals were moved further up the shore and the sloops were anchored off Dead Man's point and the drug landed in small boats.

Opium landed within two or three hours' drive of the city is brought in by carriage. Two men will hire a team at a livery stable and go out for a drive. The time of departure is regulated so that the occupants of the carriage will return after dark; the stuff is handed over to a third party on Water street, not a thousands yards from the court house, and from there either sold to Chinamen or sent to a firm on Jackson street, Seattle. Those men are known to be in the smuggling line, yet their plans are so carefully laid that they have thus far escaped detection. Gray's marsh has long been known as the rendezvous of smugglers. Situated, as it is, on the straits of Fuca, at the head of Sequim bay, it affords a safe harbor for the men engaged in the trade. A deserted cabin, less than 100 yards from the beach, and at the border of a beautiful piece of timber land, is the camping-place for men in the business. From the cabin a path leads past an old stable and through the woods to a warehouse on Sequim bay. This warehouse has long been used by the farmers in the vicinity as the place for storing farm produce, preparatory to shipping to market. The place is owned by a much-respected resident of the neighborhood, and it was just that regard with which the owner was held in the community that made it a very safe place in which the smugglers could conceal their spoils. Last fall a sloop loaded with 200 pounds of the drug sailed over from Victoria direct; a matter of perhaps twenty miles. At the same time two customs inspectors were patrolling the shores of Discovery bay in an open boat. They caught sight of the sloop, and to watch where it would land pulled their boat to the shore of Protection island at the mouth of Discovery bay and climbed the high bluff which forms the island. With the aid of marine glasses they had no difficulty in discerning the crew of two men, and after a half-hour's watch were rewarded by seeing the craft sail toward Sequim Bay, and afterward run upon the beach at the marsh. The prize was almost in their grasp, but most unfortunately for them they postponed their departure from the island until the sun had gone down. In the meantime the opium was being transferred from the boat to the stable adjoining the cabin. A lookout was placed on the beach, and as soon as he discovered a row-boat approaching he gave the signal to his companions in the cabin, and the opium was hastily removed from the stable and carried to a place of safety in the adjoining woods. When the inspectors entered the cabin they found two weary hunters the sole occupants. A search of the cabin and stable revealed nothing—the coveted prize had flown. The officers remained there all night, believing the smugglers would return, but they knew a trick worth two of it. While the inspectors were enjoying a smoke and the tales of the hunters the smugglers were carrying their goods to a place of still greater safety—the warehouse on Sequim Bay. When all of it had been safely stored, they came over the rocks along the bay, got aboard the sloop and sailed away to return the next night, get the opium, and land it at Rocky Point, where it was cached far up in the timbered bluff and afterward gathered up by their allies in Port Townsend. This was one of the largest lots landed at any one time during the year. It netted the smugglers something over $1300 and the government was defrauded out of $2000 duty.

Of late satchel smuggling has been resorted to more than by boats, but so vigilant have the inspectors at Blaine and Whatcom been that even that plan will be given up as impracticable, and the boats will again be accepted as the safest plan. In a satchel a man may carry thirty pounds safely. For this he will pay $225, and he may sell it in Seattle for $500. His expenses for the trip will not be above $25, so that if he escapes capture he will realize a profit of $500. Not a bad deal for a few days' work! In most instances this is carried on by men engaged around logging camps or hired hands on the farms in the vicinity of Whatcom. Sometimes two of them will start out on their horses together, reach Westminster and leave their horses, go thence by steamer to Vancouver and purchase the drug. Returning from Westminster a trail some distance from the main road is selected, and when once they are a good distance from the line detection is almost impossible. From November 16 to December 27 the inspector at Blaine overhauled five of these smugglers and landed them in prison. They seldom show fight, but usually beg to be released, showing a willingness to lose their plunder if they may be permitted to keep out of jail.

During the year just passed the amount of opium smuggled into the United States along the shores of Puget Sound has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1000 pounds per week. With the duty at $10 per pound the amount lost by the government may be easily calculated. With the limited force of men in the customs service at Port Townsend the collector finds himself powerless to stop it. He is vigilant and invariably acts upon any information furnished him, but he needs more men and a faster revenue cutter than the Oliver Wolcott.

INGALLS COMPELLED TO WAIT.

Salmon and Champagne More Attractive than the Senate's Routine.

New York Star.

It was a very difficult matter, recently, to secure a quorum in the senate. Mr. Ingalls temporarily occupied the chair, and after the usual preliminary routine was disposed of Platt of Connecticut moved that the sergeant-at-arms be sent for absent members. It is suggested that the Connecticut senator had a sinister motive in making this motion at such a time. It is suspected that he in some way had become possessed of the fact that the distinguished "muzzler" from Oregon, Mr. Dolph, had just received a consignment of Oregon salmon in prime condition, and was at that moment entertaining twenty-one of his associates, upon whose support in his press-gagging resolution he thought he could depend, with a salmon and champagne luncheon in the senate restaurant. Platt, of course, had been left out. He and his associate, Editor Hawley, had made a pretty warm fight against Dolph's ridiculous resolution. The motion to bring in the absent members was adopted. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday went down into the restaurant and there found twenty-one senators partaking of Dolph's hospitality. He requested their attendance on the floor of the senate. They told him in senatorial language that they would see him a considerable distance further before they would leave without tasting that Oregon salmon and its accompaniments. With a disturbed and troubled face Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday returned to President pro tem. Ingalls, and whispered to him that there were twenty-two senators down in the restaurant who refused to obey the orders of the senate.

Instead of immediately directing the arrest of these contumacious senators and confining them in a dungeon cell, the presiding officer blandly communicated the information he had received to the body over which he was presiding, and the senate calmly waited until the contemptuous members had eaten and drunk their fill and chose to make their appearance of their own sweet wills on the floor of the senate chamber. The mollifying influences of the champagne and salmon were perhaps responsible for the tame proceedings which characterized the executive session subsequently held on the press gallery matter. There is a wicked rumor started that Senators Platt, Hawley, Farwell and others, who do not believe in this footlisbness, may introduce a resolution to punish Dolph's Oregon salmon lunch party for the flagrant contempt shown by them or the orders of the senate.

GOT A SEAT BESIDE HIS GIRL.

How One Touch of Nature Made a Car-load of Passengers Kin.

A young man and his best girl got into a Third avenue "L" car last evening at the Forty-third street station and looked around for a seat. It was just about the time the people were going to the theater, and the car was crowded, says the N. Y. *Herald*.

There were two seats down by the door, however, at which the young couple had entered. One was on either side of a musician in uniform. The young man put his sweetheart in the nearer seat at once, and then stooped and asked the musician to take the one beyond him. The fellow never moved, looked up or answered. He attracted the attention of the persons in that end of the car, and their looks and whispers roused the rest of the passengers.

All eyes were directed at the young man standing in front of his girl and holding on by a strap, and the musician sitting sullenly in his seat with his small instrument in his lap. The girl was smiling and blushing and gazing at the young man out of a pair of beautiful blue eyes in a manner that might compensate him for any amount of hardship encountered in her behalf.

She was a very pretty girl, with teeth as white as snow, and there were many men in the car who would be glad to have a chance to hold on by a strap for her sake. Her little hands were folded modestly in her lap, and a pair of patent-leather tipped toy gaiters peeped from beneath her draperies. He was a lucky young man, though he wasn't quite comfortable, as he saw he was occupying the attention of the whole car. He looked back unutterable love, of course, on the fair maiden as he hung on by the strap, and presently, as if shocked by the same impulse, three men went over to the instrumentalist.

"Get up!" they said between their teeth, as if with one voice, and the musician rose enough to get free of the division and dropped heavily into the next seat. The nearest man of the three motioned the young man to the empty seat. He thanked them and took it. The girl bowed, and a barely audible "Thank you!" escaped her ruby lips. The three men took off their hats to her and returned to their places, greeted by the plaudits of the car.

Sick headache cured by use of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. 25 cents.

The town is growing south.

THE HEADS OF DEATH.

Legend of the Early Indian Settlement of Iowa.

AN INSULT TERRIBLY REVENGED

Tragic and Romantic Story of How Tete Des Morts Township in Jackson County Received Its Name.

Tete des Morts is a very peculiar name, and few, it may be, who live in the township know that its true meaning is "Heads of death," says the Belleview (Iowa) *Leader*. It is French, and the name in that language, or when understood, is not pleasant to think of and brings sad recollections of the past, and leads to earnest inquiry, why was it so called? We will turn to the early history of the state, or even when a territory, in the beginning of the Nineteenth century, when all the wide west was an area of unimproved prairie, inhabited only by Indians. Tete des Morts is noted for the most romantic scenery on the Mississippi river; there are great bluffs towering up like mountains above the stream, and thickly timbered with maples and cedars, which grow on the edge of deep chasms, while lovely flowers blossom in profusion on the moss-grown rocks, and clinging vines twine around the trees from bough to bough, making little shady bowers. There the robins chirp, the mocking-bird warbles her sweetest notes, while the quiet dove steals away to her nest in some secluded spot. The grand old river below flows calmly, peacefully along, and when the fisherman passes down in his boat the waves come gently in on the pebbled shore. The bluffs also extend along the banks of Tete des Morts creek, which courses through the northern part of the township. This clear stream "winds about, in and out," where many fishes, though no trout, are sporting in the deep cold water. Between the two ranges of bluffs is a little valley where the Winnebagos built their lodges. They were surrounded by everything that would be desirable for an Indian home. The river and the creek afforded plenty of fish, deer and game abounded on the timbered bluffs, as it was a sheltered place, so countless days, which to them were "many moons," were spent in a continuous round of hunting and fishing. In the early evening, when the sun was setting in the far-off West, and still the golden tinge of day lingers on hill and dale, giving the red chumac a deeper red and the yellow leaf a richer gold, it was a picturesque scene that they presented at the camp. Pappooses danced, or shot arrows in the huge trees squaws dressing deer, the result of the day's hunt, others bringing wood or carrying water from the stream, by which young Indian girls often lingered to admire their reflection before disturbing the crystal surface, probably dreaming of the bright days in store for them, for Cupid finds victims while the green-eyed monster jealousy keeps close by. It was autumn, with bright rosy mornings, hazy afternoons and gorgeous sunsets; a good time for the buffalo chase, and dances, those peculiar to "red men." During the wanderings of a young chief of the Winnebagos he had met with Nita, the daughter of the Fox chief, then living at Prairie du Chien. Watumni had never forgotten her; she was his ideal of all that is true and beautiful, for she was like a figure seen in a dream; her large dark eyes, her darker eyelashes, the luxuriant raven locks, the pearly whiteness of her teeth, and graceful form were enough to charm. So he determined he would go to see her, and preparations were soon made. He and a few braves bridled their ponies, the bows slung over their shoulders, and they were off on their journey, a happy, careless party, I imagine, riding fast or slow, according to inclination, bringing a bird down at pleasure with their swift and well-sent arrows, stopping a short time to rest and prepare a simple meal. Thus the day passed until it was evening, when they reached their destination. The full moon had risen in all her glory and lighted the whole camp, and as the travelers halted the numerous dogs were loud in announcing the new arrivals, and a general rush was made to see the new-comers. There are coquettes in every tribe and nation, and terrible was the disappointment when he saw Nita in company with a young brave whom he hated above all the others. It was a great trial for Watumni, and in a fit of jealousy he roughly resented the sight, giving both an insult and challenge by spitting in the maiden's face, then, with a bound, was on his horse, hurrying homeward, never looking to the right or left. Recklessly he rode, onward he sped, thinking of his complete failure.

There are none so mean or revengeful but they will find their equal, and he found his in the angry father of the insulted girl. According to Indian custom, he erected a striking post to call for recruits. On the ground were seated the jugglers, stunning all with their discordant music, for they knew how to raise the war cry for revenge.

"Shall we be insulted in our camps; are we not strong and numerous as the trees in the forest?" He waited a moment and cried, "Ha! ha!" for several warriors with uplifted tomahawks bounded toward the post, and striking it, had acknowledged the justice of his claims upon them. Thus they were pledged to go on the war-path and continue with him until the war party returns. Still they sang and danced, making hideous faces and gestures, and the medicine men united their bass voices to the noisy music, while the women stood by in their wigwams gazing on.

The warriors then met in council to decide on what they would do, invoking their gods to give them success. The insult must be resented, and to do justice to themselves must be as heartless and murderous as savages are capable. The following day they were busy making preparations to start on the war-path. The chief's appearance among them, painted and mounted, was to be the signal for march. Meanwhile, Watumni had returned to his home, seemed heart-broken, yet cold and sullen, and sat by the fire, for it was a cheerless day. The east wind blew in fitful gusts, dashing a shower of rain and sleet on the wigwams, and waves on the river ran high, the white-caps rode proudly in, but their glory was only for a day. The tribes in the Tete des Morts valley had all had a leisure day, for they had been successful in hunting, and their lodges were overflowing with game, they had little need of working, the day soon passed, grew dark early, as late autumn days do, especially in stormy weather. The night being dark, no games could be engaged in out of doors, and they were tired of the monotony of the day, and retired before the usual time, and when the pappoose crept under the buffalo robe it was soon in dreamland, soon all was quiet and the low burning embers of the camp-fires gave but a meager light. Suddenly the revengers attack them, slowly and stealthily they have crept up and with burning brands have set the wigwams on fire, while the unsuspecting occupants were asleep. What a cry of horror, a wail of suffering resounded over and over again from the women and children. There were seven hundred, but entirely surrounded and driven to the top of the bluff, and after fight ng like demons for life, in utter despair they jumped down into the creek a distance of 100 feet. They would sooner die that way than be taken prisoners and be subjected to the tortures they would have had to endure. When the battle was over the death whoop was heard: in it murder, hatred and bloody triumph united in one voice, it was the sound of victory. They had fought, not like creatures made in the image of their Creator, but like wild beasts that war uncensingly in the forest of the uncivilized. It was life and blood for which they thirsted. When the victors returned joyous was their welcome. The women in their gayest appeared and danced around scalps the braves had taken and thanked Wakendan, their God of war, for giving them victory. They told of whom they loved and lost in the fight, the mother her son, a wife her husband and the fair Nita her lover, Hotiti. They carried him home mortally wounded where he died, while she bathed his pale face with tears. He was buried with great ceremony, and mourned over the remaining days of Nita's life. Naught but a mass of rocks mark their resting place, where by chance the ir friends may come to weep and cast one more stone to the fast diminishing pile. Long years have passed away since the dreadful battle, and the unfortunate Winnebagos' homes, reduced to ashes, have been scattered to the four winds—but still the descendants of the few who escaped, come at long intervals to visit the old burying place on top of the bluff by the Tete des Morts creek and leave tokens of fond remembrance as pieces of ribbon tied on the branches of trees.

OLYMPIA NEWS NOTES.

Serious Results of Blood Poisoning—The Percival Dock—Commissioners of Deeds.

OLYMPIA, March 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—Charles Giascon, a shoemaker from Port Townsend, came to St. Peter's hospital last Saturday for treatment of his arm, which was affected with blood poison, caused by sticking an awl in his hand. The arm was amputated.

Work on the Percival dock is being pushed rapidly. It is to be 700 feet long and 100 feet in width. The main warehouse will be 250 feet in length, and the Third street warehouse 100 feet long. The entire structure is to be neatly furnished, and well-fitted waiting rooms will be a feature. Both buildings will be lighted by electricity, and, with the exception of Tacoma, Olympia will have the largest and most complete dock on the Sound. It will have six slips.

The following commissioners of deeds were appointed to-day for New York city: Edwin F. Corey, Joseph Brauman, Robert L. Stanton, H. A. Richardson, Thomas B. Clifford, Thomas F. Ward, Eleazer Jackson, L. B. Kidder. For Portland, Oregon: Solomon Goldsmith, J. F. Caples, Frank C. Brady. Frank E. Hunvon. For Astoria: C. J. Curtis, A. M. Hathaway. For St. Helens: F. A. Moore. For San Francisco, California: Geo. T. Knox, S. Roehhein, J. H. Blood and James L. King. For Boston, Mass.: A. H. Read, Edward Jones, Chas. Hall Adams, Samuel Jennison. For Philadelphia Penn.: W. G. Clark, Geo. W. Hunt, Thomas J. Hunt, Samuel Taylor. For Chicago, Ill.: Philip H. Hoyne, Simeon W. King and Samuel May. For Washington, D. C.: John E. Beall, William Moffett and R. H. Evans. For New Haven, Conn.: Hobars L. Hotchkiss. For Maryland: P. H. Hoffman. For Ohio: Joseph T. Harrison. For Colorado: David Mitchell, and for Idaho, L. F. Williams.

Hon. O. C. White manager of the Republican *Partisan*, has returned home from a short visit to his old home in Dayton, Wash.

E. S. Horton, who is putting in a system of water works at Fairhaven returned home for a short visit. He will return in a few days and resume work.

Postoffice clerks, yesterday quit work, because of insufficient pay. The vacancies will be filled by Bruce Milroy and his wife.

IMPROVEMETS IN PORT TOWNSEND.

Public and Private Buildings Now In Course of Erection.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—With several hundred laborers at work on the streets constructing the electric railroad, the foundations of a dozen buildings being laid, and all architects of the city busily engaged with new plans, the movements of the railroad engineers and crowded condition of the streets presents a scene that would do credit to a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Every steamer, and there are nearly a score of arrivals each day, comes in loaded with newcomers.

The upper portion of several brick buildings are being rapidly converted into lodging houses to accommodate the increasing populace. Every avenue of business is transacting a volume of trade. Since last Monday the real estate deals have exceeded $1,500 000 in valuation. Among the prominent investors were several railway officials.

The large and commodious building on Morgan's hill, started as a summer resort some years ago by California capitalists, will be newly furnished and fitted up for the accommodation of tourists.

A four-story brick building is to be built at once on the corner of Water and Taylor streets, at a cost of $80,000. Excavations have been made and the foundation will be laid next week.

The government has completed the first story of a customs building on Washington which will cost $300,000. The county has decided to build a courthouse and jail valued at $100,000.

Every capitalist in the city is arranging to erect buildings and preparing for the coming of the Port Townsend Southern railway. The first party of laborers will begin work the last of next week. The Oregon Improvement Company is concentrating its forces and preparing to build the first seventy miles this year.

Columbia County Notes.

ST. HELENS, Or., March 18.—[Special Telegram]—The republican county convention for Columbia county, has been called for April 7.

James Laidlaw, has been granted letters of administration on the estates of Charles Austin and Matthew Reed, by the probate court of Columbia county. These men are the two sailors killed in the collision of the Oregon with the Clan Mackenzie.

The people of the Nehalem valley are raising a fund, and will send an attorney to the Clatsop county court, to fight F. E. Habersham's application for a lease of a part of the Nehalem river.

The city council of St. Helens, having received $800 license money from the two saloons here, are using the same to macadamize the streets.

Take the Union Pacific railway for the East, thirty-five hours quicker than any other transcontinental line. Elegant new dining cars Pullman palace sleepers, free family sleeping cars run through to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago; G. S. Taylor, city ticket agent, 31 Firs. street, corner Oak.

ARMY AND NAVY RULE

President Frees Another Unjustly Convicted Soldier.

TRIAL OF STEELE, THE MARTINET

Captain Healy Was a Perfect Bear When Full of Liquor—Brutality of McCalla and His Officers.

STILLWATER, Minn., March 18.—The warden of the state prison received from the secretary of war last night a full pardon for Joseph Lucke, a military convict, with instructions that he be immediately released. Lucke was a private of the Twentieth infantry at Fort Assinaboin. While on a leave of absence and in a drunken brawl he shot and slightly wounded a man who had assaulted him. He was arrested, tried and acquitted in a civil court. He immediately returned to his station, where he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment for eleven years.

The case was brought to the attention of the president, who, satisfied that an injustice had been done, extended a full pardon to Lucke, who had served eight months of his sentence.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The court-martial for trial of Lieutenant Steele, Eighth cavalry, assembled at noon and proceeded to hear the testimony of Private Dell F. Wild, the complaining witness. His testimony was substantially in accordance with the facts as already given in the public press. After hearing one other witness, Corporal Spott, of the Fifteenth infantry, in corroboration of Wild's story, which completed the case for the complainant, the court took a recess until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Plumb has introduced a bill to prevent desertions from the army. The bill provides that after July 1, 1890, there shall be retained from the pay of each enlisted man $4 a month for the first year of enlistment which shall not be paid to him until his discharge, and which shall be forfeited unless he serves honorably and faithfully to the date of his discharge. The secretary of war is to determine what misconduct shall constitute failure to fulfill these conditions, but no deserter shall be deemed to have fulfilled them. The sum so deducted shall be considered a deposit, bearing interest from the end of the year in which made. Enlistments are to continue, as under the present law, for

CORSAIRS OF BARBARY.

A Dreadful Page in the History of Christendom.

ENORMOUS, PIRATICAL MURDERERS

Blasphemous, Cruel and Piratical and Immoral by all European Governments from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century

Mr Stanley Lane Poole with the collaboration of Lieutenant J D Jerrold Kelly, U S N has written a highly interesting history of the Barbary corsairs which has just been published by Messrs G P Putnam's Sons New York Much of the matter contained in the volume will be new to the majority of readers and all of it will be found entertaining and instructive

The story of the Barbary corsairs is perhaps the most discreditable page in the history of Christendom For three centuries the Christian powers one and all permitted a gang of ferocious thieves to infest the seas to rob and plunder both afloat and ashore to seize and condemn scores of thousands of Christians to the most cruel and intolerable slavery and this protracted infamy was due to the base jealousies and mutual envy and enmity of rulers who deliberately sacrificed the fortunes and lives of their own subjects and withheld the protection they were under the most sacred obligation to afford rather than destroy the piratical power which could upon occasion be turned against their rivals The prosperity and immunity of the corsairs was in fact an exact measure of the selfishness greed bad faith and immorality of the Christian governments of Europe from the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth century During that long period there was probably no time when it would not have been possible to extinguish the profession of piracy had concert between the powers been attainable At the same time it must not be forgotten that the standards of ethics in those days were not such as to render piracy abhorrent in itself In effect almost all seamen were then potential corsairs and as long previously the commercial instincts of the Christians did not hinder them from indulging in piracy when the circumstances were favorable so the merchants of England were not too scrupulous to fit out maritime expeditions of which the ostensible purpose was honest commerce and the reserved intent plunder

The beginnings of the Barbary corsair business were however directly evolved by Spain When Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the Moors from their country they laid the foundation for and supplied the strongest motive power to what was destined to be the scourge of Europe It is impossible to sympathize with the cruel stupid bigots and myriad times the desperate revenge of a ruined and exiled race Whatever evils the banished Moors subsequently retaliated upon Spain must be considered as not undeserved by the victims who had heartily approved of the merciless treatment of the exiles, and had hastened to possess themselves of the property abandoned upon compulsion How the corsairs came to establish themselves upon the Barbary coast is simple enough The Barbary states were weakly governed by small princes, and their inhabitants were of the same faith as the corsairs The latter were led by men of strong character and administrative capacity who easily after a time possessed themselves of such portions of the coast and such harbors as suited them Then Algiers fell into their hands and developed into the headquarters of piracy which after all was by no means so bloody a business as it afterward became under ruffians like Teach Blackbeard Lolonais and their kind The buccaneers were indeed far more fierce and merciless than were the earlier corsairs whose interest it was to save alive as many as possible of their victims that their price as slaves might be obtained Some indeed may consider that between walking the plank and laboring in the galleys the first though final may have been preferable to the latter That no doubt would be the modern opinion but not the medieval one In the middle ages men were very tough, inured to hardship used to dirt and squalor and bad food and utterly unknowing freedom of action The descent for them from ordinary life in which they were always at the mercy of some harsh tyrannical seigneur or suzerain to captivity among the Moors was probably hardly so marked as the change from liberty to Ludlow-street jail is to an American of to day As to the foul and physical suffering of the galleys, the common people perhaps found no great aggravation of familiar miseries there For crimes and even torture were part of the discipline on all public and many private ships in those days and suffering is the badge of all our tribe might have been as truly asserted by Christians as by Jews in the ages of faith as Kenelm Digby terms them

When a grand master of the Knights of Malta or a corsair chief like Dragut found himself chained to the oar—or a man of genius, like Cervantes we might add—the hard hip was of course more deeply felt Yet, even in such cases, it was held proper to display an Indian stoicism and to bear everything cheerfully regarding all vicissitudes as merely fortune of war" It is a curious circumstance that for a long time all the famous corsairs were Europeans and renegades from Christendom Later the Turks monopolized the profession but with the disappearance of the renegade the pride and genius departed from Barbary piracy and it fell into a distinctly lower type Barbarossa Dragut Ochiali were all men of mark who would have achieved distinction anywhere To realize how they were regarded in the sixteenth century old Brantome's account of them should be consulted Nobody then thought of attaching the stigma of criminality to the work they were engaged in and indeed it would have been difficult to do this inasmuch as Christian and Corsair employed precisely the same methods If a corsair was captured he was sent to the Christian galleys which in fact were commonly manned by Turks or Moors Slavery was everywhere practiced and at a time when most Christian emperors and kings did not scruple to reduce their own subjects to peonage it would be unreasonable to look for greater consideration when an enemy was concerned Andre Doria the famous Venetian admiral was himself a corsair on his private account In truth it was the general custom that they should take who had the power and woe to such as could not hold their own

The growth of the Barbary corsairs and in particular their central stronghold of Algiers has been graphically sketched by Mr Poole but perhaps his narrative would have been clearer had he refrained from going so extensively into Turkish history The chronicle of the Turkish navy is certainly to some extent mixed with the story of the corsairs but the battle of Lepanto can scarcely be regarded as having any direct connection with the Barbary rovers who in effect were in no way lessened by it but rather rendered more formidable After the death of Dragut in the fruitless siege of Malta and the loss of Ochiali's career the line of great corsairs came to an end the picturesqueness of the profession was largely lost and with the substitution of sails for oars the nature of the captivity of the pirate's prisoners also underwent a change in some respects for the better The labor of the galleys must indeed have been very trying and quite as much from the confinement as from the exhausting nature of the work The necessity laid upon all galley slaves of assisting in attacks upon their own countrymen probably troubled their sensibilities very little, and generally speaking the rule applied equally to both combatants so that honors were easy to take a term from the whist-ta le But it was not reserved to age and even colossal horrors such as the sack of Magdeburg but feebly stirred men's minds How brutal and insensible would a word was constantly forced to or ignored by modern writers who argue about the autos da fe and the witch burnings and the torture chambers of the Inquisition from the point of view which would have been absolutely unintelligible to both parties to those scenes

In consequence they interest more recent than they otherwise would and memories of the Algerine corsairs their requisitions wasted lands and ruined little need to be set forth in detail Error of them wrought just as many and worse evils but to take possession of their prize and prisoners Thus the profession was rendered comparatively easy and peasant and the return to Algiers with spoil was a sort of triumphal procession stimulated and encouraged by the comfortable certainty of full compensation for all casualties and slaves killed for if the active population of the Barbary seaport were thieves with few exceptions they were also said to have consisted mainly of fences or receivers of stolen goods who stood ready at all times to pay the highest current rates for goods of all kinds and asked no awkward questions One of the most curious illustrations of the extent to which the corsairs were supplied as a permanent institution by European authorities who deliberately encouraged the organization of piracy by themselves is the fact that the Dey of Algiers for a time constituted himself the official receiver and storer for ransom of all Christian captives who were to be redeemed by the Trinitarian and Mercedarian friars Even after the establishment of the Regency of Algiers the Dey continued to pay annual sums to the Doge of Algiers The human hecatombs and outrages thereby encouraged by the governors for a time constituted a chapter in the record and the excuse for such was that the United States while they began to follow the established custom were first among the nations to break it up and to defy and chastise the insolent Barbary corsairs The chapter on the French episode as we presume Lieutenant Kelly This was the beginning of the end though it was reserved for France to destroy the piratical nest finally—and in doing it to insert an enduring wedge for the conquest and spoliation of the whole Algerian population

IN THE GREAT SAHARA

The Strange and Unique Experience of African Travelers

And what did we find in Biskra" asks President Gilman in his Algier an letter to the Baltimore Sun A good hotel built for the comfort of tourists, with fireplaces for use at this season and with shady covered corridors for shelter in summer and this was all that we cared for at the moment after our tiresome journey Next morning as we looked out of the windows we saw the camels feeding and a caravan forming for a course across the desert Soon a Mahometan who bears the name of the once famous Arab chieftain Abd el Kadir became our guide, and under his escort we walked through the place As in other Algerian towns we found a French quarter with cafes squares a Roman Catholic church a fortification and a garrison an Arab quarter with its markets its shops and its handicrafts and a negro quarter The caravans were coming and going But we made a short stay in this part of Biskra and went on to the beautiful park and garden of a French gentleman M Landon His success in raising trees is wonderful Many acres are covered with beautiful foliage Here were palms oranges lemons eucalyptus cassine pepper trees the banyan and many more sub tropical trees Roses and other summer flowers were in bloom Well kept walks led through the grove and at intervals we came upon tenhouses and other attractive resting places This estate exhibits the climax of oasis culture The effect is not unlike that of some private gardens in the neighborhood of San Francisco The groves of palms which grow in other parts of Biskra though not as beautiful are very interesting to Occidental eyes unaccustomed to such sights They grow upon a narrow strip of land which may be three miles long and on an average half a mile broad Within this tract there are five villages but instead of visiting them all we drove cross the desert to another oasis five miles from Biskra the site of an Arab village named Chetma On the way we could see in the distance the oasis of Sidi Okba where the tomb of Okba the Mahometan warrior is enshrined in a mosque that is said to be the oldest Mahometan building in Africa

Chetma which might be called a village of mud, was old enough and quaint enough to reward us for the trouble that we took to see it We entered the place by a narrow road in which it would have been impossible to pass another vehicle Mud walls ten or twelve feet high sometimes topped with pieces of broken glass and sometimes with other obstacles to juvenile curiosity—for the young Arabs here are like the young arabs in our American towns—shut out all access to the groves of date palms which we saw on the right and left We came to a halt in the middle of the village, where the listless people sitting in the doorways of their mud cabins or their meagre shops, scarcely noticed our approach A row of a dozen turbaned Arabs standing and sitting under the shadow of a mud wall, were being sketched by a French painter, who with his wife had here established a temporary residence We came to the door of the principal house only to be distinguished by its size from the other dwellings

You must call on the sheik" said Abd el Kader, who is a born garcon who has seen many Europeans So we knocked at the door and after some delays the ladies were invited to enter while word was brought that the sheik would receive us all under the date trees in his garden The place which he is pleased to call a garden is a sort of level yard where there are some plain board seats surrounding a stone table that rests on an ancient Roman pillar Here we took our places and the sheik soon joined us, extending his hand in the European way and engaging in a friendly conversation Through the aid of the dragoman Dates and nuts were soon placed on the table and afterward strong black coffee I wanted to make some return for this hospitality extended to us as strangers, but it would not do to offer money and the only other thing that my pocket contained was a pearl handled pocket knife that I brought from Baltimore, so in the best Arabic that the dragoman could command, I offered this souvenir from America to our host who seemed to be pleased with the courtesy He is a man of 50 years or more of age of slender figure and feeble movements He wore the burnous of the region and sat on the ground while we were on chairs and benches Poor man he was suffering quite other dignities with the grippe and we did not prolong an interview which would surely have added more to his pain than it could to our pleasure I doubt whether in our proposed journey we shall see anything more characteristic of rural life than this visit to the Sheik of Chetma The houses dresses manners and customs have hardly changed in a thousand years Abd el Kadir who has traveled apologized for the indigence of his people "Why do they not change their ways if they know what is better?" was inquired of him "Because the Arab never changes," was his answer

Women in Authorship

Chicago Journal & New York Letter

Women are more and more forging ahead in authorship and it is astonishing to note the large percentage of manuscripts sent to the magazines written by feminine pens I was talking on this point to a magazine editor a few days ago and he said Fully two-thirds of our manuscripts during the past year came from women and their work was of a higher grade than ever before Of course there is an endless amount of trash but I really think I have begun to look more to women than to men of late for actually good work and women are becoming more versatile in their writing Only last week a New England woman sent me two short stories a poem and an article on one mail, and I assure you they were astonishingly equal in merit I accepted all four If I were asked the one fault which women have in writing it would be that they are apt to write too humbly and necessarily careless ly They seem in too many cases to have the end of a story or article too prominently in view and seem anxious to reach it The consequence is that they are apt to what we call slur over much part of whatever they may be writing Her write too much for the finale and receive less over the details

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The town is growing south.

THE ONE EQUAL STATE

Conditions of Life as Seen in the Planet Saturn.

A PARADISE OF NATIONALISTS

Perfect Equality to Live Marry and Be Accounted to Engagements — Intoxication and Suicide the Chief Excesstions

The humorous philosophy of Oliver Wendell Holmes has never been better displayed than in his recent contribution to the Atlantic Monthly in which he satirizes the Utopian theories of Bellamy and other Jolowicz in existence what purports to be a dream of the future

So far as Holmes's fun can be said to have any pride in a thing it is in the absolute level which characterizes their social order They profess to be the only true republicans in the solar system The fundamental principles of their constitution are

All men are born equal live equal and die equal

All men are born free—free that is to obey the rules laid down for the regulation of their conduct pursuits and opinions free to hurry or be the person elected for them by the physiological section of the government and free to die at such proper period of life as may best suit the convenience of general welfare of the community

The one great main trait or product of Saturn is the bread root The Saturnians find this wholesome and palatable enough and it is well they do as they have no other vegetable It is what I should call a most interesting kind of eatable but it serves as food and drink having juice enough so that they get along without water They have a tough dry grass which matted together forms dens for them with clothes sufficiently warm for their cold blooded constitutions and more than sufficiently ugly

A piece of ground large enough to furnish bread root for ten persons is allotted to each head of a household or family more being made for the possible increase of families This however is not a very important consideration as the Saturnians are not a very prolific race The great object of life being the production of the largest possible quantity of bread roots and women not being so capable in the fields as the stronger sex females are considered an undesirable addition to societies The one thing the Saturnians dread and abhor is pauperism Nobody goes in rags for the coat bred grass from which they fabricate their clothes is very durable (I confess I wondered how a woman could live in Saturn They have no looking glasses There is no such article as a ribbon known among them All their clothes were of one pattern I noticed that there were no pockets in any of their garments and learned that a pocket would be considered prima facie evidence of theft as no honest person would have use for such a secret receptacle) Before the revolution which established the great law of absolute and life long equality the inhabitants used to feed at their own private tables Since the regeneration of society all meals are taken in common The last relic of barbarism was the use of plates—one or even more to each individual This odious relic of an effete civilization" as they call it has long been superseded by oblong hollow receptacles one of which is allotted to each twelve persons A great riot took place when an attempt was made by some fastidious and exclusive egotists to introduce partitions which should partially divide one portion of these receptacles into individual compartments The Saturnians boast that they have no paupers no thieves none of those fictitious values called money—all which things they hear are known in that small Saturn nearer the sun than the great planet which is their dwelling place

I suppose that now they have leveled everything they are quiet and contented Have they any of those uneasy people called reformers?'

Indeed they have said my attendant 'There are the Orthobronchians, who declaim against the shameful abuse of the left arm and hand and insist on restoring their perfect equality with the right Then there are Isopodic societies which insist on bringing back the original equality of the upper and lower limbs If you can believe it they actually practice going on all fours—go literally in a private way a few of them together but hoping to bring the world round to them in the near future'

Here I had to stop and inquire

I should think life might be a little dull in Saturn I said

It is liable to that accusation," she answered Do you notice how many people you meet with their mouths stretched wide open?

Yes,' I said and I do not know what to make of it I should think every fourth or fifth person had his mouth open in that way'

They are suffering from the endemic disease of their planet prolonged and inveterate gaping and yawning which has ended in dislocation of the lower jaw After a time this becomes fixed and requires a delicate surgical operation to restore its to its place'

It struck me that in spite of their boast that they have no paupers no thieves no money they were a melancholy looking set of beings

What are their amusements?' I asked

Intoxication and suicide are their chief recreations They have a way of mixing the oxygen which issues in small jets from certain natural springs with their atmospheric nitrogen in the proportion of about 20 per cent which makes very nearly the same thing as the air of your planet But to the Saturnians the mixture is highly intoxicating and is therefore a relief to the monotony of their every day life This mixture is greatly sought after but hard to obtain as the sources of oxygen are few and scanty It shortens the lives of those who have recourse to it but if it takes too long they have other ways of escaping from a life which cuts and dries everything for its miserable subjects defeats all the natural instincts confounds all individual characteristics and makes existence such a colossal bore as your worldly people say, that self-destruction becomes a luxury"

How Gold Is Transported

New York Star

Very few people understand the extent and value of the great oil pipe lines that bring the product of the petroleum wells to the great refining and transporting centers. Talking the other day with Newell Cowell of Cleveland, who is largely interested in the lines he said

You have probably no idea of the extent of the Standard Oil Company's pipe line system It is prodigious One line goes as direct as the way will allow from Olean, Cattaraugus county N Y to New York city, a distance of about 300 miles The line spreads itself over N Y within easy reach of the metropolis The Pennsylvania line stretches from Colgrove McKean county to Philadelphia nearly 280 miles The Baltimore line begins at Midway Station on the Pennsylvania line and runs to the City of Baltimore, a distance of seventy miles that into the great refineries at Cleveland begins at Hillards Pa and is 100 miles in length that to Pittsburg is sixty miles in length and finds its beginning in Carbon Center Butler county Pa while that to Buffalo begins at Four Mile Cattaraugus county N Y and is seventy miles in length That is the largest system in itself but this isn't all there is of it A main line has also been built from Rune McKean county to Bear creek, a distance of fifty miles which serves as a feeder as oil can be pumped through in both ways It would be impossible to describe the many smaller lines that cross the territory defined in every direction nor would a description made to convey to you any thing more than a mere vague conception of its size Suffice it to say from the fact that $6 00 would cost to represent the full value of the line and that be made value does not owing to the failure of the districts in which they are situated The Standard has recently built a pipe line from Lima in the Ohio oil field to Chicago, thus adding one more link to the great chain. Its

How to Wear a Corset

The woman who dresses well to day never goes without her corsets says Dale in the St. Louis Republic The dress reformers or the dowdies may find disadvantages in them but the woman who understands the art of dressing and knows a good corset when she sees it will not be in the least likely to cast it aside or don an gown except the one worn at night The reformers offer in place of a corset a loose bulky waist with thick cords shoulder loops to button comfortable on account of button and certain not to assist in holding the figure up at all, in fact it would seem to be a dress between the iron stayed corsets of Catherine de Medici or the perfection it stays as reached by the French couturiere A well fitting corset never hurt anybody Those that are too tight about the waist too loose about the bust and in lumps about the hips not only spoil the figure make the dress fit badly and look ugly but are positively uncomfortable A corset should fit every part of the figure, hold the bust up and be as smooth over the hips as you demand that the skirt of a coat should be Your corset should not need to be pulled together to hook in the back If you do they are too tight for you that the strings may need a little drawing—just a little—is possible but that you have to pull and pull or that a couple of inches of space with pull or silk coming between it divides the two separate parts, is an evidence that you have bought the wrong number and that you really need a pair of stays two sizes larger A corset too large in the bust never improved a woman's figure Get your corset to fit you there, and then any additional flesh that you may need have your dress maker put in in the form of cotton or curled hair The one has the recommendation of softness, the other of lightness

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SPECIAL NOTICES

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 18.

Merchandise received by rail 508 pkgs to-day 63 sheets iron, 348 bxs bottles 55 bbls alcohol, 30 bbls whisky, 6 pkgs 10 bbls alcohol, 30 bbls whisky, 6 pkgs 10 bbls alcohol, 30 bbls whisky, 6 pkgs 10

SOLONS AND SCRIBES.

How Our Statesmen Appear to the Interviewer.

UNWISE TO SNUB REPORTERS

The Cold Vermonter's Unwillingness to Talk—Dawes Generally Agreeable—Blaine Paid For Insult—Ingalls and Soap.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—The tempest in the senatorial teapot, which has been raised as to the reporting of the secret sessions by the newspaper correspondents, is by no means new. Every year Edmunds, Harris, Wilson and other senators make wild threats against their brothers, who give out the doings of the executive sessions to the reporters, and the avenues of news are so many that the executive sessions are more fully reported than the open ones. About three-fourths of the senators hold confidential relations with the leading newspaper correspondents, and every newspaper man in Washington has one or more men upon whom he can rely to give him accurate information as to anything before congress. Many senators give out news without knowing it and an adroit interviewer is never at a loss for the facts in any case. Senator Edmunds's position in regard to executive sessions is so well known that he is seldom approached by any of the old correspondents. Young reporters now and then attempt to interview him and he treats them politely, telling them their mistake and asking for their address, saying that if they will give it he will send them a document that they may read to their advantage. The green reporter hereupon gives his card and the next day he gets by mail a copy of the rules of the senate with a blue pencil mark around the following paragraph:

"Any senator or officer of the senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the senate shall be liable, if a senator to suffer expulsion from the body, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the senate and to punishment for contempt."

WAYS OF PUBLIC MEN.

Senator Edmunds seldom submits to an interview upon any subject, though he sometimes dictates his views upon certain questions before the senate, and when he does the talk is always worth reading. He often gives information with the proviso that the matter shall not be used in interview shape and he is in this respect much like a number of his brother senators. Ingalls often talks in this way and his conversations sparkle with ideas graphically expressed. He is full of information, is up to the times on every subject, and if one can escape his prohibition to publish he is good for a column any hour of the day. Senator Sherman, though he is said to be cold, is always ready to talk to a newspaper man. He answers all questions put to him and gives interviews whenever he can. He will not say what he does not want to and he is perfectly frank and open in his expressions. He sometimes dictates his replies to the interviewer and he is accessible both at the senate and at his home. Leland Stanford is another very accessible man and he has as many ideas to the square inch as any other statesman in the country. His head is packed full of information of all sorts, and I have never heard a subject mentioned in his presence upon which he had not something now to say. He is not afraid to say what he thinks and his talks are always readable. Senator Allison talks readily, but he hedges so much in his statements as to take the life out of them. He is too much of a diplomat and he roosts on the fence.

HOAR WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, never submits to an interview. I remember my first experience with him. I was correspondent for the Cleveland *Leader* and I told him that I had been sent by its editor to ask him certain questions. He was sitting in his dressing gown and slippers in his library when I made this remark and he straightened himself up like a shot and shut his mouth like a clam as he chopped out the words: "Well, young man, you may put your questions, but I warn you that I will not answer one word."

I then told him that I did not expect to interview him by force and that if he had nothing to say there was no use of my asking questions. He then told me that he had made a resolution to publish everything that went from him into the papers over his own signature and begged my pardon for his seeming gruffness. He wanted me to stay and look over the cartoons in *Puck* with him but I thanked him and left.

I find that the New England senators are as a rule afraid to call their souls their own, and the most snobbish man on the supreme court bench is Justice Horace Gray. He never submits to an interview, and he told me once that he thought the country would be better served by his attending to the business of the court than by saying what ought to be done as to its improvement. Not long ago a lady correspondent of Washington was preparing an article on the private libraries of the Capital. She wrote to the leading statesmen who were known to have collections of books and asked permission to call and see them. From every man of prominence with the exception of Justice Gray, she got a polite answer. Gray's reply was formal almost to rudeness and it stated that Justice Gray's library had been gathered together for other purposes, and that the public would be just as well served by not hearing anything about it. This is from the justice of the supreme court, who went down the river with the president in an English hunting costume a month or so ago, and who, when I called upon him, received me in a silk velvet coat, patent leather pumps, a velvet vest and light pantaloons.

DAWES IS GENERALLY AGREEABLE.

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is not averse to an interview, and he talks well. Speaker Reed now and then gives a sentence or two to the correspondents, and McKinley is a good friend of the newspaper men. Joe Cannon is full of ideas, and he can grind out a column in an hour. Senator Hawley is very busy, but he is a newspaper man himself, and he will talk freely if you catch him at leisure. Wade Hampton never interviews, and the reporter who gets anything out of Joe Brown is a genius. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, is always ready to give away a good thing when he has it. I remember once calling upon him about 8 o'clock in the evening. I was told to walk up to his bedroom, and I found him with his head on the pillow and the bed clothes up to the neck of his frilled nightgown. He told me that he had had a hard day's work, and that he had gone to bed early to sleep himself fresh. He said he could sleep at any time, and that he was good for twelve hours, or could get along with four, as necessity demanded, and he gave me the information I desired while he lay in bed. Frank Hiscock, of New York, is a poser. He seems to swell when he is asked for an interview, and if he has not some axe of his own to grind, he will say that he is very busy just now, but that if you will call upon him tomorrow he will be able to tell you whether he can talk or not. Senator Joe Blackburn is a good man to interview, but a hard man to report. His language is so flowery that you lose the ideas if you are not careful and he ought to be quoted just as he talks to do him justice. Voorhees is cautious, but he often tells a good story. George Vest is full of ideas. He is not afraid to talk, and he dictates an article as well as most correspondents can write it. He walks up and down as he dictates, and his words flow freely. President Harrison has given no big interviews as yet. It is not considered etiquette to ask him questions, and the ordinary rule is that a cabinet minister ought not to be interviewed. Nevertheless, Wanamaker talks frequently, Windom gives out expressions on some subjects, and Blaine has made one or two utterances since he became secretary of state.

BLAINE PAID FOR A SUIT.

Speaking of Blaine and the newspapers, one of the best stories that I have ever heard in regard to his experiences with reporters was told last night on Newspaper Row. This subject of executive sessions was up and a number of the correspondents were chatting about public men and interviews. Smith D. Fry, of the St. Paul *Globe*, described Blaine's adventures with George Nicholas. "Nicholas," said Fry, "was a reporter of the Chicago *Times*, which was, during the days of Editor Storey, a great friend of Blaine's. Blaine was in Chicago at the Grand Pacific hotel, and Clint Snowden, the city editor, sent Nicholas to interview him. As he entered the hotel he saw Mr. Blaine go into the dining room arm in arm with a prominent politician of Chicago. He waited until they came out, and saw Blaine go to the elevator and up to his room. Mr. Nicholas then sent up his card to Mr. Blaine. The boy returned immediately and said that Mr. Blaine was not in. Nicholas waited half an hour and sent up his card again. The same result. He waited another half hour and sent up another card, and still Mr. Blaine was not in. By this time he was rather angry, and seeing across the street an old Chicagoan who looked very much like Mr. Blaine, it occurred to him that he would get even with Mr. Blaine by making this man personate him. Nicholas was a curious fellow. He stuttered in his speech and he was a good deal of a wag. He went over the way and patted this man on the shoulder and said: "How do you do, Mr. Blaine." The man looked around and replied: "What is it, Nick? What's the lay?" Said Nicholas: "I have been sent out to interview Mr. Blaine and as you look like Mr. Blaine I will interview you," and he thereupon began to ask questions. The man took the cue and he answered the interrogatories in a characteristic manner, saying just the things however that Blaine should not have said. He referred in impolitic terms to General Grant and criticised Garfield. Nicholas wrote up the interview and it was published in the *Times*. Blaine noticed it the next day when he was traveling somewhere in the central part of Wisconsin. He was very angry and telegraphed to Mr. Storey that he had had no interview with any of his reporters and asked what he meant by such an outrageous misrepresentation. Storey grew excited over the telegram. He called in Snowden and asked who had written that interview. "It was George Nicholas," replied the city editor.

"You must discharge him at once," said Mr. Storey. "The interview never took place and I have just gotten this telegram from Senator Blaine." Snowden went back to his office and a moment later Nicholas came in. "Well, Nicholas, you're fired," said Snowden. "Blaine has telegraphed that he had nothing to do with that interview and the old man says you've got to go."

"Indeed," said Nicholas. "I think both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Storey have not read the interview. It does not pretend to be a talk with Blaine but it expressly states that it is a talk with a man who looked like Blaine," and thereupon Nicholas told the story of how Blaine had illtreated him, how he had sent up his card three separate times and how Blaine had refused to receive him. "That alters the matter," said Mr. Snowden and he thereupon went in to Mr. Storey and the two looked over the article together and found it was as Nicholas had stated. Mr. Storey was very angry at the treatment of his reporter by Mr. Blaine when he had done so much for him, and he asked for Nicholas. When Nicholas came in he said:

"Mr. Nicholas, if you ever treat a public man that way again, I'll discharge you, but for the present you may stay, and your salary will be $10 instead of $25 per week. Good day, Mr. Nicholas."

FLATTERY SOMETIMES PAYS.

It was a short time after this that Nicholas came to Washington. He was engaged as a reporter on the *National Republican*, at the head of which was George P. Gorham, who hated Blaine and who was fighting him. Blaine's hatred of Gorham was equally great and Blaine would never have thought of giving an interview to the *National Republican*. He was building his house here then and spent some hours of each day in watching its construction. Nicholas was sent to interview him. He watched for the time when he went out to see his new house on Dupont circle and just as Blaine entered the front door Nicholas jumped down through the coal hole and took off his coat, rumpled up his shirt and in a short time appeared before Blaine in the attire of a workman. Blaine is, you know, a very approachable man upon certain occasions and Nicholas went up to him and said:

"Mr. Blaine, we workingmen think something about politics as well as other people, and do you know that I have been greatly interested in your great career? I liked your speeches in Virginia, and as for this son-of-a-gun who edits the *National Republican* and who is always denouncing you, we workmen don't think much of him."

This was said in Nicholas's stuttering way, and Blaine listened to him, sympathized with him in his effort to talk, and was evidently flattered by his appreciation. He replied to the workingmen, telling them what he thought of the issues of the campaign, and drawn out by questions, gave a long discussion upon the matters which were of the most interest to the people at that time. As the talk went on, however, he thought his workman seemed to know a remarkable amount for a man in his position, and suddenly stopped and asked:

"By the way, young man, who are you?"

"I-I-I-er, I-am the man who tried to interview you for the Chicago *Times*, in Chicago, but d-d-did not succeed. I-I-am now in Washington, and I-er write for the *Republican*."

To say that Blaine was angry is unnecessary. Nicholas left, however, before he expressed his wrath in action, and the next day a long and important interview appeared in the *National Republican*, in which Blaine's views were given to the people in a characteristic way. You would hardly find a correspondent in Washington who would attempt to get an interview in this manner to-day, and the action of Nicholas would not be approved of by either editors or correspondents. The newspaper correspondents are, as a rule, as gentlemanly in the getting of their information as the most polite of the statesmen, and there is not a man in the gallery who would betray a confidence or a secret. Most of them are close in the counsels of the public men, and not a few of them daily keep back information intrusted to them in confidence which might make them money and which often might ruin the public men who give it to them.

INGALLS AND THE SOAP ADVERTISEMENT.

The rule, however, in newspaper work is that a public man in giving an expression to a correspondent intends it for publication unless he absolutely prohibits or requests the contrary. One of the funniest interviews of the past three years was that which was unconsciously given by Senator Ingalls to Mr. Lewsley, then of the Washington *Post* but now connected with the New York *World*. Mr. Lewsley was sent to interview Senator Ingalls on politics. Senator Ingalls did not want to talk and he turned the conversation at every question that Lewsly put to the subject of shaving. When Lewsley asked him as to the prospects of the party, Senator Ingalls remarked that Mr. Lewsley's beard needed trimming, and "as a friend" told him "a gentleman could not go through life without shaving himself at least once a day. You should shave the first thing in the morning," said Ingalls. "You will want a cup of hot water and as to the razor—"

Here Lewsley broke in "But senator I want to ask you as to the presidential situation."

"I was speaking of the razor Mr. Lewsley. I would advise you to get one of the Sheffield make, of a hollow blade and the lighter and smaller the better and—"

"But, Senator Ingalls," interrupted Lewsley, "I want to talk to you about the political—"

"Ah, Mr. Lewsley, I forgot to speak about the soap. The finest soap you will find on the market is that made in New England by a man named blank," and here Ingalls mentioned the name of one of the noted soap men of the United States, and went on with a quarter of a column of eulogy in his usual linguistic pyrotechnics upon the virtues of this shaving soap. Mr. Lewsley, finding he could not get what he wanted, left, and having a certain amount of space to fill, he wrote up the interview on shaving, quoting Ingalls' words as they were uttered. The next day everybody in Washington was laughing over this interview and by the following week it was copied into nearly every paper in the United States. Senator Ingalls did not object to it until he saw it on one of the advertising pages of *Harpers' Weekly*. The shaving soap man had taken a picture of Senator Ingalls and had paid for a whole page of *Harpers' Weekly* for this and the interview advertising his soap. Mr. Lewsley bought *Harpers'* the day it came out and he had it in his pocket as, going up towards the capitol, he met Senator Ingalls and said:

"Senator, there are some things in my life of which I feel very proud, and some for which I am sorry. I feel for once, however, that I have done myself great credit, and I have never appreciated that fact as just now."

"How so?" said Senator Ingalls.

"I find that I have been the humble means, senator, of making you truly famous. I have elevated you to the rank of Patti, Henry Ward Beecher, Lydia Pinkham, Harriet Hubbard Ayer and the other really great who find their place in the advertising columns of great newspapers."

"What do you mean?" said Ingalls.

"I mean this," said Lewsley, and he thereupon handed the senator the paper. Ingalls screwed his double-spectacled eyes close to the paper a moment without speaking and then he raised it up and said:

"My God, Lewsley, you've ruined me."

"Oh no, I think not," said Lewsley. "It is just as you gave it to me, is it not?"

"Yes, I believe it is," said Ingalls and there is no use trying to lie out of it. I couldn't afford to enter the ring with a great professional liar like yourself. I will do one thing however. I will prevent the reappearance of that advertisement," and thereupon the senator went to his room and telegraphed to the soap man that if he did not take that advertisement out of the paper he would be subject to a suit for damages. The result was that the advertisement was dropped.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SELLING HUMAN HAIR.

Where the Crop Is Grown and How It Is Bought.

In remote Swiss, German and French villages, traffic in human hair is as recognized a portion of the commerce as the sale of butter and eggs, and is, to the young peasant girls a very important matter, says a writer in *Chatter*. They grow their hair with a view of selling it just as their fathers and brothers grow their cereals and raise their cattle for the same purpose. In many cases, where they are fortunate enough to have it of a good marketable color and fine texture, they get for their ware more than their mute relatives could hope to clear after many years of hard toil.

The great drawback to the lucrativeness of hair farming is the slowness of growth and the fact that the same head is rarely known to produce a remarkably fine crop twice. An objection to it is a dislike, natural in a woman, to part with what is a nature-given ornament. We may feel positive that in the districts where hair is sold it is a proud distinction to be in constant possession of a good crop which is definitely understood to be "not for sale," and which argues well for the amount of worldly goods enjoyed by its possessor.

Here, where there is no recognized commercial value placed on luxuriant locks, it was a year or two ago quite fashionable to have hair short and wavy, like a man's. There, however, the consolation has to be administered in the shape of hard cash, and even with that great consoler in their hands the peasant hair growers can seldom see their shorn tresses gathered up by the indifferent purchaser with equanimity.

One village market is held every second Friday, and is attended by buyers from Paris only. Those walk about the street—the village boasts but one long narrow one—while the girls stand about in couples so that they may give each other moral support. The business is transacted in a large room. The sellers, having had their hair combed out and examined, wait for an offer.

If this be satisfactory the buyer takes up a bright pair of shears fastened to his waist, and cuts the treasured tresses, papering and pocketing them quickly so that the denuded girl may see as little of them as possible once they have passed out of her possession. She then goes off and uses all the means she knows of to cultivate a new crop, which occasionally is successful up to the third and even fourth transactions, though rarely is the first bargain bettered. The crop, however, is capricious; occasionally a second growth and a third have been known to exceed the first in length and fineness to a surprising degree, though, if the color be fair and particularly of golden sheen, the second crop even is almost invariably not satisfactory in this one particular.

Purely white hair, if long and fine, may be converted into a little fortune by its possessor, supposing she be so minded. Albino women have been known to obtain for a crop of hair white as snow and fine as spun silk, the nice little sum of $750, which certainly would make hair farming a remunerative occupation, supposing that only two such crops could be raised and disposed of in a lifetime.

It is said that the French ex-empress paid $200 an ounce for hair to match her own, which was, in her youth, that much-prized hue which is the same as virgin gold. The difficulty of exactly matching hair is much greater than might be supposed by the casual observer, who sees only the four colors known by hair experts as type colors—white, black, brown and blond. Each of these produce numerous shades, not less than sixteen of every type, and the subtle difference in these shades of hair is wonderfully perceptible, as those who have a little and want to match it speedily find out. Hair which is artificially colored to match is most unsatisfactory, as the hue is not stationary.

Hair dyed on the head is a far from enviable possession, as it requires frequent redippings, and its owner (the ways of hair dye being inscrutable) has usually to disappear from social ken during the process. Not alone that fact, but also that medical men declare softening of the brain to be brought on by the use of hair dyes as well as diseases of the eye, makes this a most undesirable practice.

A fine head of virgin-gold colored hair will bring from $200 to $500, according to its length and luxuriance, and to those who have it and are anxious to convert it into hard cash it may be pleasing to hear that there are orders in advance for all that can be produced of this description for the next five years.

For European steamship accomodations, Pullman sleeping car reservations and tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe call on G. S. Taylor, City Ticket Agent Union Pacific Railway, 31 First street, corner Oak.

The town is growing south.

ELECTRICAL DANGERS.

The Dead Wire is the One to be Always Avoided.

PREVENTING ELECTRICAL FIRES

Pressure on Wires in Buildings Should Not Exceed 100 Volts—Wires Ought Not to be Burdened With More than 110 Candle Power.

John Trowbridge discusses in the March number of the *Atlantic* the dangers of the electric car system with clearer professional intelligence and common sense than any other expert has yet applied to this subject of most important present practical interest. By no possibility can the electric motor explode. There is no chance of anyone getting a deadly shock from the current which is conveyed through the car by the motor, because the ironwork of the car affords a far better connection with the ground than the human body. If the current were conveyed by a broken wire to the woodwork of the car, the entire current from the most powerful dynamo could be stopped. The jar which one feels and the occasional shocks are mechanical, not electrical. If a bolt of lightning should strike the overhead wire of an electric railway it would find easy passage to the earth through the trolleys of the cars, through the motors, and thence to the rails. The conclusion of Trowbridge is that the possible dangers incident to the electric car system are met, when met at all, not inside the car, but when we leave it. There is no danger in treading on the rails of an electric railway, for even when touched with the bare hands no sensation is felt, and one can touch the overhead trolley wire with bare hands with impunity, if at the same time no connection is made with the ground. Laborers every day grasp the bare trolley wire while engaged in repairing it. Birds can rest on it, men touch it, while intact and entire only, and the danger to life ensues not from the steady flow of the current but from its cessation. On this point Mr. Trowbridge says:

If the overhead wire of the electric railway should break between the bare hands of a workman he would be killed. It would be necessary, however, that the wire should be cut between the two bare hands with which he grasped the bare wire. The shock would then flow from shoulder to shoulder. The man's life would cease with the current. If the wire should be cut beyond where it is held—not between the hands, but beyond them both—and if there should be no connection with the ground, no danger would result. If, standing on the ground, one should touch the rails of the electric railway, I have said that he would receive no shock. If this person should by any possibility touch the overhead wire and the rails at the same time, the instant he released his hold upon either he would receive a shock, which I have no doubt would be a deadly one. When he releases his grasp the current suddenly stops between his arms, and he would be in a similar position to that of the workman who has hold of the two ends of a broken wire. Let us suppose that a telegraph or telephone wire has fallen upon the overhead wire of the electric railway, and that a person comes in contact with the dangling end of the wire. If the person should be standing in rubbers or dry shoes, it is not probable that he would receive a deadly shock from touching the wire, or from releasing his hold of it. If his shoes should be wet, however, in struggling to escape the wire he might receive a mortal injury.

The danger lies in a dead wire, that is a wire which is out of use, falling upon a bare wire carrying a current; a horse runs into the wire, and contact is made with the ground and broken through the animal's body. With the present practice of allowing wires to cross the bare overhead wire of the electric railway the fatal embrace of the dead wire is not an imaginary danger to man and beast. The danger to life from the electric current in which the earth is not used are nothing if the circuit of the current is not broken. Outside of cities and crowded towns the use of the earth as a return circuit is not dangerous, for wires are not liable to fall upon the overhead wire of the railway, but in cities the use of the earth as part of the return circuit is believed by Mr. Trowbridge to be highly dangerous to life and property. The most serious danger from electricity is the ease with which extensive fires can be started by means of bare or poorly insulated electric circuits, of which the earth forms a portion. If a telegraph or telephone wire or any metallic conductor should come in contact with a bare wire conveying a powerful current, this current would seek the ground by every possible way; and if the telegraph or telephone wire should be connected with the ground, the powerful current would be directed through telegraph or telephone instruments in offices and houses to ground connections, producing a slow, insidious heating which might go on for several hours undiscovered. A city might in this way be set on fire in a dozen places by electricity on the night of a blizzard. The most perfect precautions against these dangers are the use of a double overhead wire system, that is a complete metallic circuit, requiring two trolleys to each car. The electric current would flow along one wire, down one trolley, into the motor of the car, and then up through the second trolley and return through the second overhead wire to the central station. With this complete metallic circuit no electricity would abandon the overhead wire for the ground, no horses would be killed by a dangling dead wire, and the current would not be directed into neighboring buildings "If the double overhead wires should fall upon horses or people, no electrical shock would be received so long as the wires were not broken, and no shock would be received unless the wire happened to break between the limbs of the living creature upon which it might fall. This would be an unlikely conjunction of accidents." The fatal accidents which happen under the overhead electric light system, which have complete metallic circuits, result from the defective insolation of the electric light wires, and indeed such accidents are liable to happen even in the complete metallic circuits that are above ground. A complete metallic circuit only mitigates the evil.

Mr. George Westinghouse agrees with Mr. Trowbridge that a fire may originate from wires connected to underground electric mains, but he believes that electrical fluid can be absolutely guarded against by the enforcement of the following regulations:

First—No direct electrical connection shall be permitted between the street mains and wires within buildings for either light or power.

Second—This electrical pressure on the wires within buildings shall not be permitted to exceed 100 volts.

Third—Each pair of street mains shall be limited in load or volume to an amount not exceeding 100 amperes, one every such wire shall be provided at the generating station with a device, which will automatically disrupt the circuit in the event of a sudden increase above the authorized load.

Fourth—Within buildings the load for any pair of wires shall not exceed that required to supply 100 sixteen-candle-power lamps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

BANKS.

SAVINGS BANK—
PORTLAND TRUST COMPANY OF OREGON.
129 First Street, bet. Washington and Alder.
Open daily and on Saturday Nights.
Capital, Fully Paid $150,000
Pays interest on deposits on Bank Book or Certificate.
The Company also acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as agency or receiver.
Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.
Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.
Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or income.
Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.
All trusts carefully and economically administered.
H. L. PITTOCK ..... President
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BENJ. I. COHEN ..... Secretary

JARVIS-CONKLIN—
—MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY.—
Paid-up Capital ..... $1,500,000.
KANSAS CITY, NEW YORK AND LONDON
Loans money on improved real estate in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Buys municipal and corporation bonds.
Receives deposits subject to check or on deposit certificates, payable on demand or on time. Special rates on time deposits.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICE—PORTLAND, OR., N. W. COR. FIRST AND ALDER STS.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK—
THE NORTHWEST LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 50 First Street, Portland, Or.
CAPITAL ..... $150,000.
Saving deposits received in sums of $1 and upwards and interest allowed thereon.
Accounts kept subject to check.
Drafts drawn on New York, San Francisco and European points.
Loans made on real or personal security.
This company executes trusts of every description; also acts as assignee, receiver, guardian, executor and administrator or in any other fiduciary capacity.
Open Saturday evenings.
GEORGE B. MARKLE, President.
H. THIELSEN, Vice-President.
J. L. HARTMAN, Treasurer.
W. G. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
President ..... H. W. CORBETT.
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Cashier ..... G. E. WITHINGTON.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

THE OREGON NATIONAL BANK—
OF PORTLAND.
Capital Paid in $200,000.00
Transacts a General Banking Business.
EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.
DRAFTS drawn on China, Japan and Europe.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
VAN B. DeLASHMUTT ..... President
GEO. B. MARKLE, Jr. ..... Vice-President
D. P. SHERMAN ..... Cashier

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON—
MORTGAGE & SAVINGS BANK,
51 First St., Portland, Or.
Rates of interest on deposits:
THREE MONTHS ..... 4 Per cent.
SIX MONTHS ..... 5 Per cent.
NINE MONTHS ..... 5½ Per cent.
ONE YEAR ..... 6 Per cent.
LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 12
ELEVEN YEARS.
CORRESPONDENCE is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

THE PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK—
OF PORTLAND, OR.
Southwest Corner of Second and Washington Streets.
FRANK DEKUM ..... President
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PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
LOANS MADE on Real or Personal Security.
LOANS AS TRUSTEE for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS—
Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST allowed on time deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1863.
Paid Up Capital 2,500,000
Reserve 625,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.
A General Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans made, Bills Discounted, Commercial Credits granted, Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest paid on term deposits.
GEO. GOOD, Manager.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK—
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
President ..... JOHN STEEL
Vice-President ..... J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier ..... I. A. MACRUM
SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.
DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.
COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK—
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS KEPT, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID ..... President
WM. LOWE ..... Cashier

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK—
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve $2,415,000
Head Office, 73 Lombard Street, London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 43 First street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

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BOSTON, MASS., AND KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital and Surplus, $1,750,000.
Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on long time, in sums to suit.
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COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK—
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SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.
EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on improved city or country property.
BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO.
Cor. First and Vine streets.

STORE FITTINGS—GORDON, THE carpenter, removed to Third and Salmon. 251

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

From Terminal or Interior Points the
Northern Pacific Railroad.
Is the line to take to all points East and South. It is the Dining Car Route. It runs Through Vestibuled Trains every day in the year to
ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO
(NO CHANGE OF CARS).
Composed of DINING CARS unsurpassed, PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS of Latest Equipment.
—TOURIST SLEEPING CARS—
Best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are both free and furnished for holders of First or Second-Class Tickets, and
ELEGANT DAY COACHES,
A continuous line connecting with all lines, affording direct and uninterrupted service.
Pullman sleeper reservations can be secured in advance through any agent on the road.
THROUGH TICKETS to and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this company.
LEAVE PORTLAND at 10 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6:10 P. M.
PACIFIC DIVISION—Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11:45 A. M. and 10 P. M.; arrive at Tacoma at 7:30 P. M. and 6:00 A. M.; arrive at Seattle at 9:35 A. M. and 9:05 P. M.
Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, elegant day coaches, finest palace dining cars between Portland, Tacoma and Seattle direct. Daily service.
Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, 121 First st., corner Washington st., Portland, Oregon.
Depot, corner First and G streets.

Canadian Pacific.
—RAILWAY—
THE ONLY TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE
Running Solid Trains from
Pacific to Atlantic Coast!
—CONSISTING OF—
Palace Sleeping
And Parlor Cars,
Elegant Day Coaches,
Luxurious Dining Cars.
Commodious Colonist Sleeping Cars —the latter FREE.
THROUGH TICKETS
To St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, New York, Boston, Portland and all points in the United States and Canada can be purchased at less rate than via any other line.
Passengers booked to and from all European points.
For rates, maps and particulars call on or address C. G. McCORD, No. 6 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.
D. E. BROWN, Ass't Gen. Freight and Pass. Ag't, Vancouver, B. C.
Correspondence respectfully solicited.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.
OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
Oregon Development Co.'s Steamers!
SHORT LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
FREIGHT AND FARES THE LOWEST
Steamer Sailing Dates:
From Yaquina—Steamer Willamette Valley, Saturday, March 8; Sunday, March 16; Tuesday, March 25.
From San Francisco—Steamer Willamette Valley, Wednesday, March 12; Thursday, March 20; Sunday, March 30.
The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.
Trains connect with the O. & C. R. and River boats at Corvallis and Albany.
The Oregon Pacific steamboats on the Willamette River division will leave Portland, south bound, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.
Leave Corvallis, north bound, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.
On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, both north and south bound boats lie over night at Salem, leaving there at 6 A. M.
Freight and Ticket Office, Salmon street wharf, Portland.
C. H. HASWELL, Jr., G. F. & P. Agent, 34 Montgomery st., San Francisco.
C. C. HOGUE, Asst. G. F. & P. A., O. P. R. R., Corvallis, Oregon.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines.
THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.
Time between Portland and San Francisco, 39 hours.
California Express Trains run Daily between
PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave. Arrive.
Portland ..... 4:00 P. M. San Francisco ..... 7:45 A. M.
San Francisco ..... 7:00 P. M. Portland ..... 10:45 A. M.
Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday).
Leave. Arrive.
Portland ..... 8:00 A. M. Eugene ..... 2:40 P. M.
Eugene ..... 1:00 A. M. Portland ..... 5:45 P. M.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.
Tourist Sleeping Cars for accommodation of second-class passengers attached to express trains.
The S. P. Co.'s ferry makes connection with all the regular trains or the East Side Div. from foot of P st.
WEST SIDE DIVISION.
Between Portland and Corvallis.
Mail Trains, Daily, Except Sundays.
Leave. Arrive.
Portland ..... 7:30 A. M. Corvallis ..... 12:25 P. M.
Corvallis ..... 1:30 P. M. Portland ..... 6:20 P. M.
At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.
Express Train Daily, Except Sundays.
Leave. Arrive.
Portland ..... 4:50 P. M. McMinnville ..... 6:00 P. M.
McMinnville ..... 4:45 A. M. Portland ..... 6:00 P. M.
Local tickets or sale and baggage checked at company's office, corner Pine and Second streets.
Through tickets for all points in California and the East can be secured at city office, No. 134, corner First and Alder streets. Depot office, corner F and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.
K. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. P. & P. Agent.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.

PORTLAND & VANCOUVER RAILWAY CO.
LEAVE EAST PORTLAND. LEAVE VANCOUVER.
*6:00 A. M. 1:50 P. M. 7:30 A. M. 3:10 P. M.
7:00 A. M. 2:40 P. M. 8:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M.
8:30 A. M. 5:30 P. M. 10:30 A. M. 6:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M. 4:20 P. M. 12:00 A. M. 6:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M. 5:45 P. M. 1:30 P. M. 11:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 2:20 P. M.
*Train leaving at 6:00 A. M. will not run on Sundays and goes as far as Woodlawn only.
Trains leaving East Portland at 11:15 P. M. and Vancouver at 11:30 P. M. will run on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
Trains connect both ways with steamer Traveller for La Camas and way points.
Special trains for hunting or excursion parties at reasonable rates.
TICKETS Single and return, for sale on Vancouver transfer boats, Stark street ferry and at general ticket office, L and Water sts., East Portland.
C. G. GILMER, Supt.
T. DEKUM, President.

Portland & Willamette Valley Railway.
LEAVE PORTLAND. LEAVE RIVERSIDE.
7:45 A. M. 2:15 P. M. 6:12 A. M. 1